

Alliance in harmony for local election seats

By Ian Bradley

The first joint list of SDP/Liberal candidates who will carry the alliance banner into the London borough elections in May are to be announced today.

The 50 seats on Hammersmith and Fulham Council will be contested by 26 Social Democrats and 24 Liberals. It will be the first time for more than fifty years that there has been a three-cornered fight in all the seats in the borough.

The Times in the last few days shows that, in contrast to the difficulties over sharing out parliamentary seats, negotiations between the two parties in the alliance on this summer's local government elections are generally going well.

Agreements have been reached on the division of seats in about 85 per cent of the six metropolitan and 103 non-metropolitan district councils, where there will be elections in May.

Of the 32 London boroughs, there are firm agreements between the Liberals and SDP in 15, and negotiations are nearly complete in eight.

There are only three areas of conflict in the capital: Richmond, where the Liberals believe they can win nearly every seat and are reluctant to concede more than a few to the SDP; Hackney, where negotiations have gone off to a sticky start and there is argument over who should fight in Shoreditch; and Harrow, where there is a serious possibility that there will not be any agreement.

The SDP has high hopes of retaining its control of Islington. The alliance is also looking for victory in Lambeth, where there will be 43 SDP and 21 Liberal candidates, Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham, and Sutton.

In most places seats have been divided between the two parties on a roughly equal basis. In Manchester, where the whole metropolitan district council comes up for reelection in May, the share is exactly half.

The Birmingham Metropolitan District Council election will be contested by 59 Liberals and 58 Social Democrats. In Sheffield, where only a third of the council comes up for reelection, the division will be 15 Liberals and 14 SDP.

The Liberals have achieved an ascendancy in some of their traditionally strong areas. In the Liverpool Metropolitan Council election there will be 27 Liberal candidates and only six Social Democrats. However, this is balanced by a larger number of SDP candidates for most of the district council elections in Tyne and Wear.

Surrey agreement

The two parties also announced yesterday that they have reached agreement on the sharing of parliamentary seats in Surrey.

The SDP will fight four (Chertsey and Walton, Guildford, Reigate, and Spelthorne) and the Liberals seven (Epsom and Ewell, Esher, Farnham, Surrey East, Surrey North West, and Woking). All 11 seats in the county are at present held by Conservatives.

Although the Liberals have gained a numerical superiority, it is at the expense of giving up to the SDP the seat they are most likely to win in the county, Chertsey and Walton is the twenty-ninth Liberal seat in Britain with prime winning prospects on the basis of the 1979 general election figures.

There are only four areas among the metropolitan district councils where negotiations are proving difficult. They are in Newcastle, Stockport, North-west Leeds and Kirkcaldy (West Yorkshire). Significantly, in all those areas there are also serious disagreements about parliamentary seats, and in three of them there are sitting SDP or Liberal MPs.

Among the non-metropolitan districts, the only difficult areas known to the Association of Liberal Councilors are Wyre Forest (Kidderminster) and Cambridge.

Mr Ian Wright, southern region organizer for the SDP says: "I have yet to receive a phone call from any local party saying that they are likely to put up candidates against the Liberals."

Both party organizations are impressed at how well the local election negotiations have gone. Mr Wright puts it down partly to the pressure of time imposed by the May deadline, which has concentrated minds in a way that has not happened with the much more delicate parliamentary negotiations.

Mr Tony Greaves, secretary of the Association of Liberal Councilors, feels that the success of the local government negotiations is due to the fact that they were left to local people, with a minimum of interference from on high.

"Where there have been difficulties, it has nearly always been because the central party office or an MP has intervened", he says. "I feel that is a lesson that the parliamentary negotiations should learn."

Mr Greaves says that in most places the SDP have been happy to let Liberals fight those wards in which they have built up a campaigning strength over a long period.



A touch of spring: Mrs Juliet May and Miss Jill Diamond of St Mary's, Isles of Scilly, with armfuls of flowers destined to add a splash of colour to snow-white mainland Britain.

Oil bore exploratory only, Shell claims

From Hugh Noyes, Lyndhurst

Fears that successful oil exploration in the New Forest, Hampshire, might lead to a rush of drilling and production applications in this environmentally sensitive conservation area brought vigorous opposition from both national amenity groups and local inhabitants at the public inquiry in Lyndhurst yesterday.

There were suspicions that other oil interests, including British Petroleum, were waiting on the side-lines to see the results of the Shell application to drill an exploratory bore hole at the Denny Inclosure, in the New Forest, at a cost of about £1m.

Denny Inclosure is an area of the forest fenced off to prevent grazing by ponies, deer and cattle so as to allow the planting of young oaks and conifers. Shell UK suspect that a maximum of about 50 million barrels of oil lies in what is called geologically the Lyndhurst structure.

Dr Philip Nelson, head of Shell's Land and Western Off-shore Exploration and Production, estimated that about 20-40 per cent of that oil is recoverable.

Dr Timothy Brennan, Shell's director of exploration, the Lyndhurst structure was unlikely to have production figures more than one sixth of the Wyth Farm on-shore field, in Dorset.

Dealers to surrender auction evidence

By Frances Gibb

The Society of London Art Dealers has capitulated to the Office of Fair Trading and agreed to hand over the body of its evidence on the buyer's premium charged by auctioneers.

In a confidential newsletter to members Mr John Baskett, the society chairman, says that the public interest must be taken into account, and that he had influenced the Society's decision.

The Office of Fair Trading will now be able to proceed with its investigation into whether Sotheby's and Christie's colluded over the introduction of the buyer's premium in 1975 and whether they were in breach of fair trading practices.

At the same time the society's executive committee says it is to consider asking Parliament to outlaw the premium, which is charged in addition to the hammer price.

In November both the society and the British Art Dealers' Association refused a request from Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, to hand over the evidence they had assembled to fight Christie's and Sotheby's in the High Court.

The dealers pointed out then that their long-running battle with the auctioneers had been settled out of court

in September after the auction houses agreed to reconsider the premium.

But in December, Sotheby's announced it was keeping the 10 per cent buyers' premium and increasing vendors' commission charges from 10 to 15 per cent on items worth less than £500.

Christie's, on the other hand, announced that from January 1 last the buyers' premium would be cut to 8 per cent and the vendors' premium increased from 10 to 12½ per cent on items worth less than £1,000.

Mr David Mason, chairman of MacConal-Mason, the London dealers, who has been a leading critic of the trade organizations for their tardiness, said yesterday that he was delighted at the Society's decision and had no doubt that the OFT would find against the auction houses.

Mr Andrew Faulds, the opposition spokesman on the arts, who has pressed for the dealers to be compelled to hand over the evidence, said yesterday: "I am glad the dealers' full responsibilities have at last dawned on them. If there is a finding against the auction houses there will be considerable pressure within Parliament for the premium to be outlawed."

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Anger over lecturer's £110 bill

Oxfordshire County Council is being asked to explain why it paid £110 for expenses sent to a lecturer at a two-day public speaking seminar for 12 staff. (Our Oxford Correspondent writes.)

The firm of management and training consultants who sent the lecturer were paid £500 for the two days and the lecturer received £110 for travelling expenses and an overnight stay in Oxford.

As single rooms at the city's best hotel cost £27.50 a night, including VAT, service and breakfast, councillors want to know why the expenses came to £110.

Mr John Power, a Labour county councillor, said: "At a time of public spending cuts I think it is wrong that the council should be paying for this type of exercise. We must have a full explanation and breakdown of costs."

Bomb inquest adjourned

An inquest into the death of Amir Anani, aged 19, a student, and Hassan Taber, aged 24, a labourer, in a car bomb explosion in Connaught Square, Paddington, on December 13, was further adjourned until today at Westminster's Coroner's Court yesterday.

Dr Paul Knapman, the Coroner, said that the inquest would be adjourned again today for technical reasons.

CB woman dies in road crash

What is believed to be the first fatal road accident involving citizens' band radio was disclosed yesterday by Derbyshire police.

A young mother drove out of a lane on to a main road while transmitting and was killed by a lorry at Spinkhill, near Chesterfield.

£142,000 drugs found on beaches

Drugs with a black market value of more than £142,000 have been washed up on Norfolk and Suffolk beaches, a customs spokesman said yesterday.

Three heaviest bags containing a total of 100lb of cannabis resin, have been washed up at Great Yarmouth. A fourth package, found at the high water mark near Lowestoft, contained 41lb of cannabis.

Petrol find at castle

Three bottles containing petrol and Scottish flags have been found concealed in the ramparts of Stirling Castle by workmen carrying out repairs. Police are investigating.

Lord George-Brown is banned

Lord George-Brown, the former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Labour MP for Belper, was banned from driving for three years and fined £200 at Hailsham Magistrates' Court, Sussex, yesterday, when he admitted driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

Lord George-Brown, aged 67, was nearly two and a half times over the legal maximum, with a blood alcohol reading of 193mg, the court was told. He had been convicted of a similar offence in September, 1973.

Mr Thomas Lavelle, for the prosecution, said two police officers saw Lord George-Brown driving an erratic course in his Singer Gazelle car at Polegate, Sussex, at 9.20 pm on September 19 last.

The officers turned round and followed his car. "At one

stage he came perilously close to colliding with a parked car. A little later he clipped a bank on his side of the road."

Mr Lavelle said the police decided not to stop Lord George-Brown because of the heavy rain and high winds. But he stopped shortly after Willington Lane, Jevington, near his cottage.

Mr Lavelle said there was a slight trickle of blood from Lord George-Brown's nose and damage to the front near side of his car from a recent impact. "The defendant said he had clipped a lamp-post in Polegate after making a purchase in a shop," Mr Lavelle said. "He was quite courteous to the police and gave them no difficulty at all."

Mr Lavelle said Lord

George-Brown told the officers he had drunk a half bottle of wine about half an hour before he got to the court. A breath test proved positive and a blood sample when tested gave a reading of 193.

Mr Christopher Stredder, representing Lord George-Brown, said: "He wishes me to say he professedly regrets that after such a distinguished career in public service behind him he now has to plead guilty to this offence."

At the time of the recent offence both Lord George-Brown's mother and wife had suffered heart attacks and were very ill. He came down under extreme pressure to spend the weekend at his country cottage. He had drunk too much, he freely admits.

Change to private firms to cost taxpayer £10m

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A ministerial decision to have off the administration of road construction work to private consultants will cost the taxpayer up to £10m in the current financial year.

The hidden cost of the denationalization move, with continuing losses in future years, has been revealed in a report written by Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General. He says that responsibility for £2,000m of road contracts, organized by the Ministry of Transport, has been transferred to 15 consultant engineering firms "despite the extra costs involved."

The report, which will be considered by the Commons Committee of Public Accounts, shows that an estimated £4m will be paid out in redundancy money to about 1,700 staff. Mr Downey tells MPs: "Since many of the staff had been re-employed by consulting engineers, on similar duties and often in the same location, I asked the department what steps they had taken to reduce the incidence of redundancy payments in such cases."

"They pointed out that employees were statutorily entitled to redundancy payments, even when their existing employer found a new employer for them."

The Comptroller also reports that the Ministry has agreed to pay the private consultants a familiarization fee of up to £125,000 to compensate them for taking a design work completed by the old subunits.

But the most important portion of this year's £10m loss is explained by a Whitehall study which concluded "that although there was no significant difference in the efficiency of performance, it cost more to employ consulting engineers than viable subunits."

On the Ministry's own figures, the extra costs could be as high as £4.7m in the current year, with a similar "penalty" next year, which would "probably" diminish in future years. A review of the work of the subunits was launched in 1979, because counsel in the road building programmes undoubtedly made the subunits less efficient.

Channel Four 'boon to programmes market'

By Kenneth Gosling

Channel Four had done a valuable job in creating a more independent market in television programmes, a BBC executive said yesterday.

Mr Roger Laughton, head of the BBC's network features department, added it was a myth that the BBC was not interested in independent producers. "We are interested in anyone who comes to us with a good programme idea," he said.

Mr Laughton, whose department deals with three specialist areas, rock and pop music, film and television, was announcing programme plans for the coming year.

The success of the independent sector has already received favourable comment this week from Mr Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel Four.

He announced that the channel would easily fulfil its task of taking not less than 10 hours a week from the independent sector and said it was his judgment that they would take not 500 but 750 hours of programmes a year from that sector.

Among the BBC's plans announced yesterday are a new series of the weekly film reviews to be shared by four presenters, Maria Aitken, Glyn Worsnip, Miles Kingston and Tina Brown, from whom, with two others who have been on the programme, a regular presenter will be chosen.

There will also be 15 programmes in which Dr Jonathan Miller will meet leading psychologists; a series of birthday tributes to people in the arts and entertainment, starting with "Providence, Robson; a new series of Writers and Places, starting with Jan Morris on Wales, and a series of river journeys planned.

The BBC also plans, in its sixtieth year, to mark the "Providence, Robson; a new series of Writers and Places, starting with Jan Morris on Wales, and a series of river journeys planned.

On the race track he has a reputation for being a somewhat temperate driver and although he has competed in several classes his record is undistinguished. Two attempts at the Le Mans 24-Hour Race, in 1980 and 1981, both ended in crashes, though in the second his co-driver was at the wheel.

Tall, slim and good looking, bearing no obvious resemblance to either of his parents, Mark Thatcher has emerged since the marriage of the Prince of Wales as one of Britain's most eligible bachelors, with constant popular press speculation about his girl friends.

Mr Stephen Disson, a Prosury executive, explained: "He is promotable in the sense that he is a motor racer and the son of Mrs Thatcher. He is also a rather bright and likeable person, and we like that."

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How Mark Thatcher came out of shadows

by Peter Waymark

Mr Mark Thatcher's career has illustrated the advantages and difficulties of growing up in the shadow of a famous parent. Being the Prime Minister's son has obviously helped him in his business and motor racing activities, while putting them under great public scrutiny.

In February, 1980, the news that he had agreed to model clothes for a Japanese firm in return for motor racing sponsorship brought protests from Labour MPs in the House of Commons. At first he reacted angrily and said he might leave Britain rather than give up racing. He later announced that he had dropped plans to race in Japan and had accepted British sponsorship, after discussing the matter with his mother, who had not given him any advice.

His mishaps on the race track have given far wider coverage than he would have had he been just another enthusiastic amateur driver. He escaped unhurt when his Ford Escort crashed at Mallory Park in



Missing: Mark Thatcher and Charlotte Verney

1979 and last year was involved in a collision during practice on the German Hockenheim circuit, leading to recommendations from the other driver.

He did deny that he was receiving as much as £40,000 for a series of commercials in Japanese television for Curry Sark whisky. Business absorbs three quarters of his time, but his promotional and racing activities have caught most of the headlines. He has been in steady demand from companies wanting him to endorse their products and last

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French Cabinet cuts working week and extends holidays

From Charles Hargrave, Paris, Jan 13

The Cabinet today approved a decree reducing the statutory working week by an hour to 39 hours, extending paid annual holidays from four to five weeks and exempting from social security contributions firms further shortening the working week.

The two decrees were adopted under the framework Bill voted by the National Assembly at the end of last year which enables the Government to promulgate social reforms without recourse to parliamentary approval.

They will be followed by a whole series of others between now and the end of March concerning temporary work, the so-called "solidarity contracts" with the Government which give financial incentives to firms which take on additional labour, professional training for school leavers, the lowering of the retirement age to 60 and extended rights for joining works councils.

The Government attaches great importance to these reforms which are designed to satisfy the imperative for change of the ordinary worker in ways that nationalization, decentralization and the abolition of the death penalty adopted last year could not.

The decree procedure was adopted to avoid the delays of the normal legislative Palace, described today's decrees as "a social advance without

precedent since 1936" and the first step towards the objective of a 35-hour week in 1985.

The reduction of the working week to 39 hours would not involve loss of pay, at least for workers earning the national minimum wage. But it would give employers elasticity in order to make a better use of their plant than was possible under the 40-hour week rule of 1936.

The exemption from social security contributions would be 75 per cent for firms reducing the working week to 38 hours and 100 per cent for those reducing it to 37 hours.

The aim of the cut in the working week is to create jobs, but employers are highly sceptical.

Whatever its economic results, it shows that the Government is determined to press on with reforms at a steady pace, regardless of pressure from some ministers and employers for a pause.

The Government also has the vast ambition of reconciling landlords and tenants, who have been at war since the First World War when rents were frozen for the first time.

On the agenda of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly is a Bill which substantially extends the rights of tenants, but it has been toned down under pressure from the country's 10 million landlords.



Indonesia recalls Ambassador to Philippines

From M. G. C. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur, Jan 13

The Indonesian Government has recalled Lieutenant-General Leo Lopolisa, its Ambassador to the Philippines, for consultations after he made a statement in Manila asking President Marcos to take formal steps to renounce his country's claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah.

The ambassador made similar remarks last September soon after his appointment in Jakarta. The latest remarks came today in a interview with the Manila daily, *Bulletin*. He said only an official repudiation of the claim to Sabah could bring Malaysia-Philippines ties back to what they

were before the claim in 1962.

President Marcos told the meeting of heads of government of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) in Kuala Lumpur in 1977 that his Government would take definite steps to drop its 15-year-old claim to Sabah.

Asean officials say the strained relations between Kuala Lumpur and Manila have restrained closer links among Asean countries. This is felt most strongly in Jakarta, and some diplomats suggest that General Lopolisa's statement reflected official thinking.

Why Boris finds his marvel kept on ice

From Michael Bayton, Moscow, Jan 13

Every winter 50,000 people in Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, fall over on icy pavements, breaking limbs and suffering concussion, cuts and bruises. And for the past 33 years a 70-year-old pensioner has been battling not the elements but Soviet bureaucracy to produce a machine he claims would reduce this toll.

Boris Syroyev took out a patent on his home-made ice-scraper in 1948. His invention, which beats as it sweeps as it cleans, consists of a mass of whirling blades that chop up ice and impacted snow but somehow manage to leave the asphalt underneath untouched.

It can be used on paths and pavements, and the head of the municipal street cleaning service testified that it could do the work of dozens of *doorniks*, the stoutly padded, elderly men and women who daily attack the ice with picks and scrapers. He estimated that one *doornik*, even working all his shift rain with sweat, could clear only 150 yards of pavement an hour.

Unfortunately, Mr Syroyev's first attempt to mass-produce his technical marvel came to an abrupt end when somebody assumed the Emmet-type contraption was a piece of scrap, and carted it away. Its inventor was "bitten" by the bureaucracy. Syroyev had just founded a scientific research institute to produce labour-saving devices of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. He built a new prototype and took it along.

The seven scientific inventors were not impressed. They said it did not clean pavements to the required degree of slipperiness. He made some refinements, added a blade or two allowing the machine to scrape out corners and awkward angles, and left it for testing.

This went on interminably for the next 20 years without any conclusive result. Finally, in 1977 the laboratory, which had still to invent any commercially viable device, reported that the ice-scraper could do the job. It was clean pavements, but in view of its inadequacies needed additional refinements.

The Soviet bureaucracy seems to have a peculiar bias against small snow-clearing machines. Two years ago the press recounted an equally bizarre story of a Muscovite who made a fortune whizzing about in a home-made mobile snow-sweeper and doing the work of all his fellow *doorniks*. He too was unable to get his invention into production.

At the Soviet party congress in February Mr Brezhnev lamented his country's inability to put industrial innovation into practice. And today, on Moscow's icy streets, one could only agree.

Army chief joins coup trial panel

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Jan 13

The army general whom the Galve Solano Government put in charge of Spain's crack Brunete armoured division, stationed around Madrid after last February's coup attempt, has now been nominated special counsel to the Supreme Military Tribunal which will judge accused officers of that division in the forthcoming trial.

General Francisco Carbonell, formerly a co-director of the combined Spanish-United States general staff, last month ended a temporary posting in command of the 12,000 strong armoured division, created by Franco to dominate this capital.

Troop movements on Madrid from the Brunete division on February 23 provided one of the most dramatic moments of the coup attempt.

Meanwhile General Jose Joste, who commanded the Brunete division at the time of the coup, has now voluntarily moved to the reserve list after being three times passed over by the Government for promotion in recent months. He has made this public gesture arguing this was the only way left to preserve his honour after writing to King Juan Carlos to intervene.

The Government removed him from the Brunete division command but he has since been charged with military rebellion.

General Joste publicly defended his conduct last year, maintaining that when he discovered the coup attempt was underway he first played for time and then helped army headquarters to call back Brunete troops. But he admitted he was not able that night to talk to General Jose Gabeiras, the army chief.

The army's regional commander in Valladolid, north of Madrid, has publicly denied that any of his officers have been meeting extreme right-wing Christians. The denial came after press reports that Senator Francisco Laina, director of state security at the Interior Ministry, approved tapping the telephones of the Valladolid cavalry academy.

ARRIGO LEVI

How Italy lives with terror

The kidnapping of the American Brigadier-General Dozier by the Red Brigades has brought once again to Italy a large number of American journalists interested in the Italian crisis. This had not happened for a couple of years, which is a good sign. In the late 70s terrorism and other threats to Italian democracy had allowed many foreign journalists to enjoy long, working holidays in Italy, which, while being "in agony" as they wrote, remained a very pleasant place to live and work.

The questions asked today by the inquiring newcomers are usually the following: Has there been a recrudescence of terrorism in Italy after a period of respite? Has the counter-terrorist action by the state failed? And does terrorism remain a serious threat to Italy's political stability?

The answer to the first question can be given in statistical terms. In the first 11 months of 1981, the number of deaths attributed to terrorism was 27. This must be compared with 25 deaths in 1974 (the year of the bomb against the Italian car rental, 9 in 1975, 10 in 1976, 25 in 1977, 22 in 1978 and 124 in 1980 (including the more than 90 deaths caused by the bomb at Bologna railway station).

These figures tell us that terrorism is still as murderous as it has been during the past five years. Another set of figures, referring to the number of kidnappings, is, however, more encouraging. There were 474 acts of terrorism in 1974, 628 in 1975, 1,198 in 1976, 2,128 in 1977, 2,395 in 1978 (the record year), 2,365 in 1979, 2,284 in 1980 and 791 in the first 11 months of 1981.

The number of terrorists now being held in jail (either undergoing trial or already judged) has reached, by the end of October 1981, the imposing figure of 1,496. Of these 1,109 belong to the extreme left (including 444 members of the Red Brigades) and 387 are from the extreme right.

To sum up, there has been no recrudescence of terrorism, but no respite either. There has been on the whole less terrorism in Italy in the last five years than there has been in the last 704, but of a more murderous kind. Still, the number of suspected terrorists is so high and so is the number of terrorist acts of all kinds that one can only agree with Signor Spadolini, the Prime Minister, when he says: "The war against terrorism has not been won."

Most one conclude that the counter-terrorist action by the state has failed? I think that the correct reply would be the same that could be given to the same question if it referred to Britain's anti-terrorist action in Northern Ireland (although conditions are totally different, the level of terrorism being much lower in Italy, where it has had no real consequences for everyday life). That is to say: the security forces have succeeded in containing the spread of terrorism, but they have not destroyed it.

But while terrorism has not been able to function as a detonator provoking a wide political explosion and the destruction of Italian democracy, the detonator itself has not been eliminated and keeps detonating. Probably we fear the political consequences of terrorism less than we did three or four years ago: perhaps because we have got used to it, or because we no longer believe that it will keep growing. The political forces themselves consider terrorism poses less of a threat to Italian democracy than it did a few years ago.

But terrorism remains one of the "four emergencies" threatening Italian stability, as Signor Spadolini keeps saying (the other three being inflation, corruption and the world situation).

Both President Pertini and Signor Spadolini keep stating that there exist undeniable links between Italian terrorism and other subversive groups operating in Western Europe, although it is not certain (and in my view still unlikely) that there exists a foreign "central" guiding Italian terrorism.

But there is continuing foreign support for Italian terrorism. Both Pertini and Spadolini have left no doubt that these foreign links are with Libya as well as with Eastern European countries, including the Soviet Union.

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Arrigo Levi last week discussed long-term dangers for Italy from Mr. Begin's policies. Levi quoted from his article stating that most independent observers were convinced of this, among them the signatories of a 1981 report to the Trilateral Commission on the Middle East, who wrote: "Indefinite continuation of Israeli occupation of the territories... would be a prescription for war, not peace."

Tonight, remember The Way We Were.



Tonight at 7.30 sees the British TV Premiere of the beautiful and nostalgic motion picture, *THE WAY WE WERE*. It stars two of the biggest names in Hollywood, Barbra Streisand and Robert Redford as ill-matched lovers whose fortunes change with the passing of time.

So look at the bright side this evening.

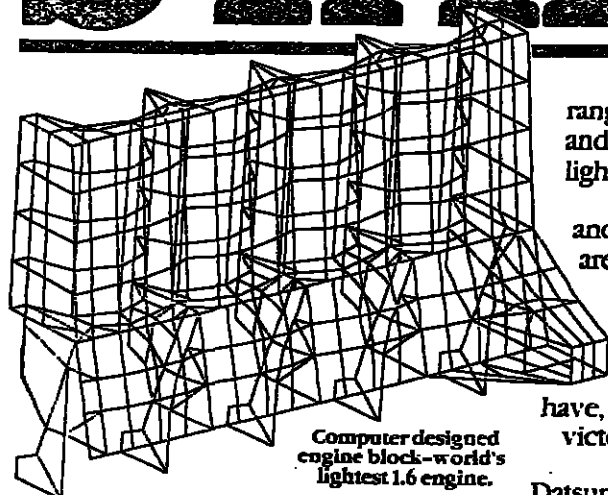


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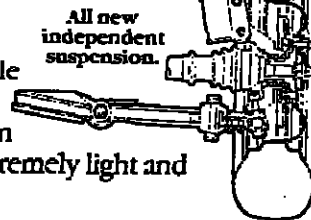
range of family and sporting cars luxuriously equipped even by Datsun standards. Some models even have power steering, alloy wheels and an automatic gearbox - and there's the option of an electric sunroof.

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The end result is a true 1.6 litre 100 mph car which can deliver as much as 51.4 mpg at 56 mph.

When you compare with other 1.6 litre cars, like the Ford Cortina, which gives you 39.8 mpg at the same speed, or even smaller engines like the Volvo 343 with 42.2 mpg, you realise the exceptional economy that Datsun have achieved with this powerful new engine.

ALL-NEW FRONT WHEEL DRIVE - LIGHTWEIGHT AND PRECISE STEERING

The new Stanza has front wheel drive for sheer "roadability" and crisp, safe driving. Yet the lightness of the Stanza's engine means that, even in a medium-sized saloon, we can use rack and pinion steering to achieve the precise and responsive handling of a smaller car. As an indication of its manoeuvrability, the Stanza has a wall-to-wall turning radius of just 17.7 feet!

ALL-NEW GEARBOX AND TRANSMISSION - MORE EFFICIENT

We've extracted even more economy from the Stanza by keeping the transmission lightweight and simple and fitting it in line with the engine to avoid energy waste.

On all models, 4th gear is an Economy-Overdrive gear. And on most models there's a 5-speed gearbox on which both 4th and 5th are Economy-Overdrive gears!

ALL-NEW SUSPENSION - ULTRA SMOOTH

The Stanza's newly developed dual suspension system is fully independent.

It is designed to work in two ways. On good road surfaces, soft insulators supporting the strut rods absorb all of the fine vibrations. On bad road surfaces, another system comes into operation: severe jolts are led through a series of springs and absorbers and then finally absorbed by rubber bumper pads. The new Stanza gives the smoothest ride that Datsun's computerised technology can achieve.

ALL-NEW SPACE UTILISATION - MEANS MORE COMFORT

By making the engine transverse and very compact, Datsun have left a vast amount of room inside the car for passengers and luggage.

There's plenty of room in the front and the back. The Stanza is longer and wider inside than either the Cortina or the new Cavalier - yet its overall dimensions are more compact!

ALL-NEW AERODYNAMICS - FOR OUTSTANDING ECONOMY

The compact size of the Stanza's new engine allows us to keep the nose of the Stanza very low and move closer than ever towards the perfect aerodynamic shape.

The Stanza hatchbacks have an aerodynamic drag coefficient of just 0.38 - well below that of many famous sports cars. An important contribution to the class-beating 51.4 mpg at 56 mph of the Stanza 3-door!

ALL-NEW SOUND INSULATION - SEALED AGAINST NOISE

The aerodynamics of the Stanza keep wind resistance and therefore wind noise right down.

The floor and roof both have triple-layer insulation.

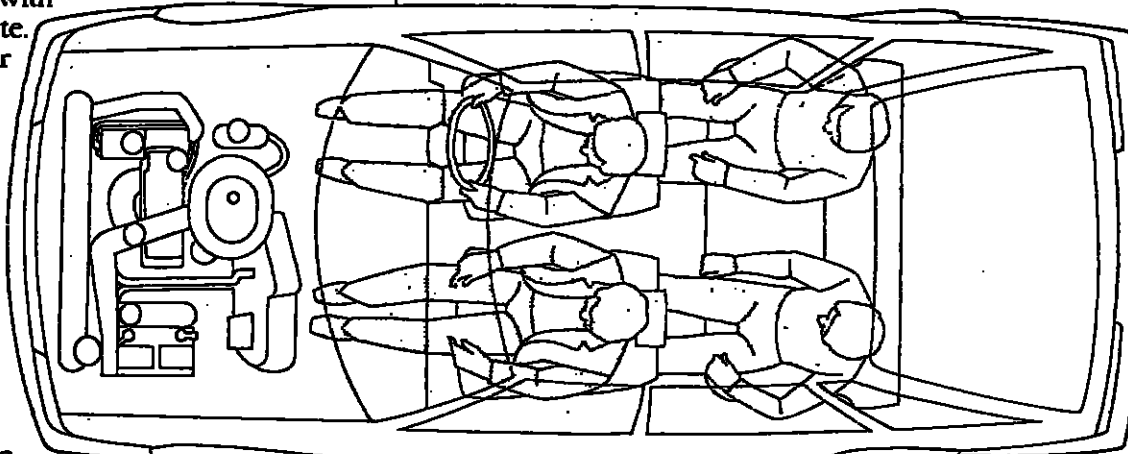
To achieve a quiet ride, Datsun have paid their usual scrupulous attention to detail. There are over 20 different sound prevention devices on the Stanza - like the flexible coupling at the exhaust or on the sound-proof casing round the heater blower.

ALL-NEW FEATURES - AS YOU'D EXPECT FROM DATSUN

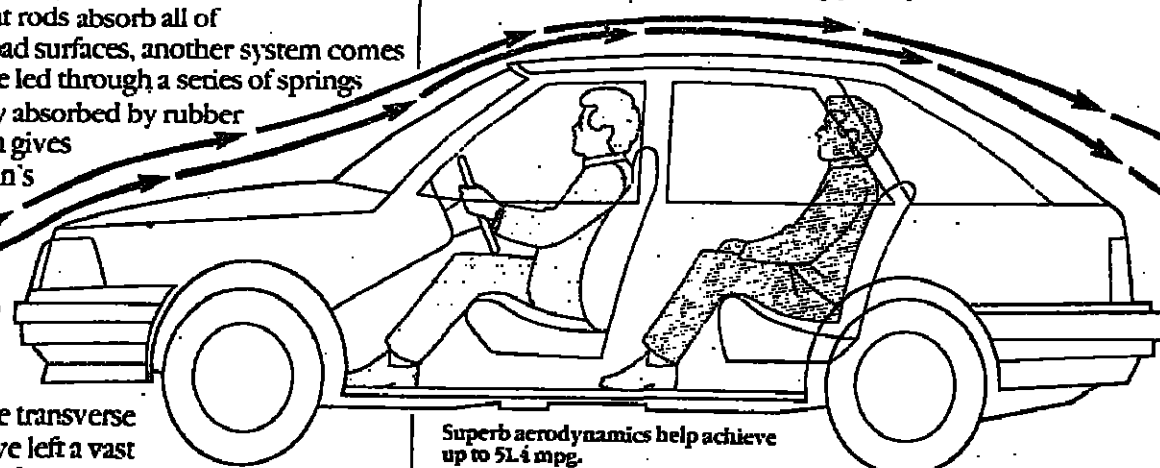
The Datsun Stanza is a luxurious family car with a long list of built-in features.

These include variable intermittent wipers with choice of 2, 4, 7 or 10 second intervals, push-button heating and ventilation, two remote control door mirrors, interior boot and fuel lid release, maintenance free battery, folding split rear seat and rear window wash/wipe on the hatchbacks, and much more including, of course, LW/MW push-button radio.

Remember too, that these are not extras - they won't cost you a penny more!



Compact transverse engine makes the Stanza outstandingly roomy.



Superb aerodynamics help achieve up to 51.4 mpg.

From £4,485 the Datsun Stanza represents real value for money - the kind of value that is only made possible by the advanced technology and resources of Nissan-Datsun, the third largest car manufacturer in the world.

The Datsun Stanza is a totally new car built to satisfy world requirements and perform reliably in all conditions anywhere in the world.

Come to your Datsun dealer and have a test drive today.

DATSUN
STANZA
BY NISSAN

NEW STANZA 1.6 GL STANDARD EQUIPMENT

<input type="checkbox"/> Two remote control door mirrors	<input type="checkbox"/> Push-in button heating/ventilation controls	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced display of warning lights
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-speed wipers with variable intermittent wipe	<input type="checkbox"/> Side window demisters	<input type="checkbox"/> Warning chime for 'lights left on'
<input type="checkbox"/> Rear window wiper/washer (hatchback)	<input type="checkbox"/> High grade cloth upholstery	<input type="checkbox"/> Tinted glass
<input type="checkbox"/> Interior boot/tailgate release	<input type="checkbox"/> Push-button LW/MW radio	<input type="checkbox"/> Adjustable front head restraints
<input type="checkbox"/> Interior fuel lid release	<input type="checkbox"/> Quartz clock	<input type="checkbox"/> Luggage area lamp
<input type="checkbox"/> Lockable illuminated glove box	<input type="checkbox"/> Passenger seat walk-in device (3-door)	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance free battery
		<input type="checkbox"/> Halogen headlights

GOVERNMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION TESTS, MPG (LITRES PER 100KM) (DATSUN STANZA 1.6 GL 5 DOOR HATCHBACK CONSTANT 50MPH (80K/4H) 41.1 (4.5) TOWN DRIVING CYCLE 29.1 (6.2) CONSTANT 75MPH (120K/4H) 51.4 (4.5) DATSUN STANZA 1.6 GL 4 DOOR HATCHBACK CONSTANT 50MPH (80K/4H) 41.1 (4.5) TOWN DRIVING CYCLE 29.1 (6.2) CONSTANT 75MPH (120K/4H) 51.4 (4.5) DATSUN STANZA 1.6 GL 3 DOOR HATCHBACK CONSTANT 50MPH (80K/4H) 41.1 (4.5) TOWN DRIVING CYCLE 29.1 (6.2) CONSTANT 75MPH (120K/4H) 51.4 (4.5) DATSUN STANZA 1.6 GL 4 DOOR SALOON CONSTANT 50MPH (80K/4H) 41.1 (4.5) TOWN DRIVING CYCLE 29.1 (6.2) CONSTANT 75MPH (120K/4H) 51.4 (4.5)

Israel rules out compromise on Palestinians

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 13

The Israeli Government today ruled out any compromise in its opposition to the Egyptian demand that the 100,000 Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem should be allowed to vote in the proposed autonomy council for the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip.

A senior Government official, speaking on the eve of the arrival of Mr. Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, said that no change could be expected in the Government's position on the issue, one of the key subjects dividing Israel and Egypt on autonomy.

Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, rejected suggestions that the Government should make concessions to make a quick autonomy agreement. The Israeli official said that the Government's position on the issue, one of the key subjects dividing Israel and Egypt on autonomy, was clear.

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China fights inflation

Peking runs short of loose change

From David Bonavia, Nanjing, Jan 13

Most commodities are in adequate supply in this former capital of China, but the shortage of loose change is a problem which nobody seems able to explain, the standard aluminium coins have almost disappeared from circulation.

Whether this means some enterprising person has found the coins can be melted down and worked into products costing more than their face value is a matter of speculation. Chinese post office workers became extremely irritable when I asked them about it.

As substitutes for the coins, tiny paper notes with a face value as low as 0.3p in sterling have gone into circulation recently having previously been used in Tibet and in the Chinese Central Asia, where the herdsmen barely participate in the cash economy.

The use of foreign currency certificates, introduced about three years ago to counteract black marketeering, is also in chaos. For almost anything except air tickets and luxury or imported goods, the normal Chinese currency is readily accepted and almost any shop where one pays in certificates will give change in normal currency. This has resulted in a bigger black market than before the certificates were introduced in 1979.

Nanjing has long been a noted centre of black market dealings — its population being familiar with the manipulation of prices and supplies since the time of the Nationalist Government of the late 1940s and one of the most spectacular inflations in the history of money.

After a long period during which the Communist Party and Government insisted that there was no inflation in China, the growth of the money supply has alarmed the authorities to the point where Peking has just imposed draconian price controls.

No prices of anything, anywhere, except at small rural markets, may be raised without official sanction.

ACADEMIC BOOK SALE

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The Times Higher Education

February 12



Tanks taking up position in front of the smashed gate of a shipyard in Gdansk, photographed by Poles on December 16 three days after martial law was imposed. The gate has been repaired since.

Warsaw hopes for a Solidarity 'without 43,000 officials'

By David Cross

Poland's martial law authorities are increasing their efforts to justify the continuing state of emergency with a fresh attack on some of the most prominent leaders of Solidarity, the suspended independent trade union.

In a bitter attack on such workers and intellectuals as Mr. Jacek Kuron and Mr. Adam Michnik, leaders of the former KOR organization, and Mr. Jan Rulicki and Mr. Zbigniew Bujak, regional leaders of Solidarity, the armed forces newspaper, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, claimed that they were nothing more than a "gang of political adventurers".

The newspaper said that at a meeting of the Solidarity leadership in Gdansk on the day before martial law was proclaimed the debate showed that what had started as an organization to help ordinary working people had changed into an opposition political party. Its aim, the paper claimed, was to prevent the working people, against their interests, from overthrowing the socialist system and restoring a bourgeois-capitalist state.

The newspaper said it hoped that after these experience the working people of Poland would understand that "the time will come to build a strictly trade union organization, a purely working class organization, without false advisers, without developed regional structures, without 43,000 officials and without political adventurers".

In what appeared to be an attempt to meet public criticism of the martial law, the newspaper said that it was about what is happening inside Poland, Warsaw radio announced yesterday that a

new national daily newspaper was about to be published under the editorship of a former government press spokesman.

Mr. Jozef Baracki, the new editor-in-chief, is neither a hardliner nor a radical reformer in Polish terms. Instead, he is very much a middle of the road figure with some liberal ideas and high professional standing.

The new newspaper, which will be published from today under the title *Rzeczpospolita* (The Republic), is designed to respond to the demand for news about "the work of the Parliament and the Government and for a platform for dialogue between the authorities and the community".

Warsaw radio said, the newspaper, reported yesterday that the swollen Vistula river was continuing to flood large areas of farmland in north and central Poland. Although the paper claimed that the government had started to affect winter grain growing conditions. This could cause further food shortages in due course.

After its first official announcement meeting in Warsaw since martial law was proclaimed, the Polish Politburo yesterday called on all Communist Party officials to step up their efforts to help people in the Plock region, where about 12,000 people are reported to have been evacuated.

At the Vatican, the Pope has criticized Poland's martial law regulations for preventing Catholic priests from leaving the country to visit the Holy See. Such a ban was a violation of human rights, the Pope said.

The Vatican also disclosed earlier this week that the Pope had exchanged letters with Mr. Lech Walesa, the detained leader of Solidarity, during the past month. No details of their communications have been released so far.

The 16 Western nations who have loans outstanding to Poland are meeting in Paris today and tomorrow to try to reach a joint stand on future negotiations about the \$26,500m (about £14,000m) which they are owed.

In Cologne, Herr Reinhold Stoessel, president of the German Bank, said yesterday that Poland was not counting on Moscow to pay off \$350m worth of interest to the West.

Instead, the Comecon Bank in Moscow might undertake the payment, Herr Stoessel said in a radio interview. He added that this possibility had been raised during a recent visit to Warsaw of Western bankers.

Brussels: EEC foreign ministers meeting informally in Brussels over the next two days are likely to consider an answer to General Jaruzelski's suggestion that Western countries might be asked to receive Solidarity leaders who might be expelled by his military Government. It was made during a meeting with envoys from the EEC on Monday last week.

Mr. Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Minister of External Relations, who is president of the EEC Council of Ministers, has since canvassed all other Western states about an appropriate reply, but there has been no agreement on a final text. He will be seeking this in the course of the meeting.

British aid sought on yellow rain

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, Jan 13

The United States has asked Britain to assist in the collection and analysis of evidence that lethal chemical weapons are being used in South-East Asia and Afghanistan.

Mr. Richard Burt, director of the State Department's bureau of police-military affairs, said that British scientists and aid officials were working in Thailand and other parts of South-East Asia to which refugees from Laos and Cambodia had fled.

It was possible they would come across evidence of the use of these chemicals, known as yellow rain. He added that British research establishments could also assist in analysing some of the samples of the highly poisonous substances which have already been discovered on trees and rocks in the region.

America has accused Vietnam of using chemical agents in remote parts of Laos and Cambodia. It also maintains there is compelling evidence that these chemical weapons are being manufactured and supplied by the Soviet Union.

Evidence already collected by the United States has been supplied to a four-man panel of experts at the United Nations which is investigating charges that Soviet-made chemical weapons have been used in South-East Asia and Afghanistan.

The United States has approached Britain, and is also talking informally to its other allies, because it wishes to gain broader international support for its campaign to prevent the use of yellow rain and other chemical weapons. American officials have been dismayed that the evidence it has produced so far has been greeted with considerable scepticism by the international community.

Last September, Mr. Alexander Haig announced during a visit to West Germany that America had physical evidence that poisonous chemicals were being used in South-East Asia in violation of the 1972 biological weapons convention which forbids the production, stockpiling or transfer of toxic weapons.

Swapo says Walvis Bay is part of Namibia

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Jan 13

Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia (South-West Africa) and the Organisation of African People would fight for it in the same way that it is fighting for the rest of the disputed territory, Mr. Sam Nujoma, Swapo's president, said today.

Speaking at an airport press conference at the end of a one-day visit during which he had talks with Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr. Nujoma dismissed the history which has left the strategic Atlantic port a South African enclave. "We are fighting to liberate each and every inch of Namibia including Walvis Bay", he said.

Mr. Nujoma said Swapo had still not formulated its response to the latest initiative by the western "contact group" adding, "We are consulting the frontline states, Nigeria and the president of the Organization of African Unity".

The visit was clearly aimed at bolstering support among frontline states for Swapo's negotiating position and Mr. Nujoma left declaring that he was "very happy with fruitful discussions".

Talks aimed at reaching an agreement on the first phase of a settlement in Namibia began in London today between leading American and South African representatives (Our Foreign Staff write).

Mr. Chester Crocker, United States assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr. Brand Fourie, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, are continuing their discussions tomorrow. Each called separately on Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, today.

The five nations in the Western "contact group" — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany, last month presented their revised proposals for phase one, which deals with constitutional matters.

Before the latest talks opened both Pretoria and Swapo appeared to have objections to the Western recommendations for elections to a constituent assembly. The key proposal is that half the seats should be filled by proportional representation, and half by candidates elected directly from single-member constituencies (on the British model).

OVERSEAS DRIVE BY CANADA

From Our Correspondent, Ottawa, Jan 13

Canada's External Affairs Department has been radically reorganized in a move intended to give greater priority to trade in the development of Canadian foreign relations.

Under a plan announced by Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, yesterday, external affairs will take over the foreign trade function exercised until now by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. This in turn will take over responsibility for regional economic development programmes in Canada, while retaining its present mandate for industry, tourism and small business.

The Prime Minister said that the reorganization of external affairs signalled a national effort to pursue aggressively international export markets for Canadian goods.

The new External Affairs Department will have three ministers instead of one. Mr. Mark MacGuigan, the present Secretary of State for External Affairs, will be supported by a minister for external trade, and a minister for external relations.

President moves to plug the leaks

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 13

President Reagan believes his Administration is the least leakiest in history. Since his inauguration he has regularly complained to his senior officials about the way unauthorized and sensitive material has found its way into the newspapers. But apparently to no avail.

During the past week alone *The Washington Post* has carried three separate stories — dealing with the spending of \$40m of aircraft to Taiwan, and urban enterprise zones — which were supposed to have been kept secret.

Although some officials and many journalists believe this Administration to be less prone to leak than previous ones, an enraged President has now ordered a crackdown, vowing to use "all legal methods" to investigate government officials who may have disclosed classified information to the media.

Last night, the President claimed that unauthorized disclosures of classified information had become a "problem of major proportions" with the United States Government, issuing a statement setting out ground rules to end what he described as a "virtual hemorrhage of leaks".

The directive, based on recommendations by Mr. William Clark, the new national security adviser, applies to the National Security Council staff, employees of the state and defence departments and the intelligence community.

In future, government employees who plan to discuss classified information with reporters must obtain prior permission. After the interview, they must issue a report regarding the subjects discussed and all information provided to the media representatives.

The directive also calls for a reduction in the number of officials with access to material involving National Security Council matters. That number will be "kept to a minimum essential to the orderly conduct of government business".

The President did not say what disciplinary action would be taken against offenders, but an official said details would be worked out later.

Just how determined the administration is to prevent leaks has been illustrated by the fact that Mr. Frank Carlucci, the Deputy Defence Secretary, took a lie detector test as part of a Pentagon investigation into disclosures who said *The Washington Post* last week about a secret report dealing with future defence spending. This report said defence costs could be as much as \$750,000m more than present estimates.

A Pentagon spokesman said today that other senior Pentagon officials were also undergoing lie detector tests. About 25 people took part in the meeting at which the defence costs were discussed.

According to Mr. David Gergen, the White House communications director, there have been two main kinds of leaks. "Some leaks have resulted in the compromise of sensitive intelligence sources and methods, in some cases endangering lives," he said. "Second, in several important cases leaks to the press have preceded presidential decisions of highly sensitive foreign policy decisions."

The leak which appears to have been responsible for provoking the President's ire this time and provoked last night's directive was a report that the Administration had decided not to go ahead with the sale of advanced aircraft to Taiwan. This report appeared before Taiwan and China had been officially notified on the American decision.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Yugoslavia premier is a woman

Belgrade. — Yugoslavia's collective presidency has nominated Ms Milka Planinc, the Croatian Communist Party chief, to serve as the new premier, the first woman to head a Yugoslav government.

The official news agency Tanjug said that her candidacy was supported by the ruling Communist Party praesidium, making her appointment a foregone conclusion. There was no word on when she will take over from Premier Vesselin Djurajevic. Other news organizations at various levels all led the Croatians, will discuss Ms Planinc's candidacy.

Obote pledge on property

Kampala. — President Obote says that the Uganda Government is committed to returning property confiscated in former President Idi Amin's "economic war" to its original owners — most of them Asians now living in Britain, India, Canada and other countries.

He told a group of directors of East African Breweries, the Nairobi company which lost its controlling shareholding in Uganda Breweries on Amin's orders in 1972, that he would ensure their return to rebuild the Ugandan beer industry.

Seoul publisher faces death

Seoul. — The death sentence has been passed on Lee Tae Bok, a South Korean publisher, who is charged with violating the national security law.

Mr. Lee, aged 30, is accused of recruiting and distributing banned foreign books, mostly by Marxist authors, of maintaining the organization of a national democratic students' league and a national democratic labour union, with the aim of overthrowing the Government of disseminating the ideals of communism throughout the country. He denies the charges. Twenty-five other people appeared in court with him.

Soviet dissident 'in danger'

Moscow. — Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet human rights leader, has given a warning that the health of the imprisoned dissident Dr. Yuri Orlov is in danger and has appealed for assistance.

In an open letter to the European security review conference in Madrid, due to reconvene on February 9, Dr. Sakharov said that Dr. Orlov, aged 57, had been in a labour camp prison for months and "his health and perhaps his life, are in danger".

Wedding bliss discouraged

Peking. — Peking restaurants are discouraging couples to cancel elaborate wedding banquets at the Chinese New Year later this month in a drive against extravagance, according to the Peking newspaper, *People's Daily*.

National holidays are a favourite time for weddings and many couples have elaborate banquets despite endless official calls for frugality.

Christiaan Barnard divorced again

Cape Town. — Mrs Barbara Barnard, the wife of the heart transplant pioneer, Dr. Christiaan Barnard, has been granted a divorce in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

The couple, who have two sons, were married in 1970 soon after Dr. Barnard's first marriage ended in divorce.

Man boasted of killing Briton, prosecution says

From Our Correspondent, Baltimore, Jan 13

An 18-year-old man charged with murdering a British antique dealer here last summer bragged to his friends about the crime, and only later tried to cover it up, the prosecution told a jury here yesterday.

"He repeated again and again to anybody that would listen how he had attacked and killed the Englishman in our city," Mr. Stephen Tully, the prosecutor, said on the first day of trial of three men accused of killing Mr. Philip A. Rouse of Somerset.

Mr. Rouse was shot as he chased a thief who had grabbed a shoulder bag from his 21-year-old girl friend as the couple and another English companion walked in a stylish Baltimore neighbourhood early on August 22 last year.

Several days after the widely publicised killing, the defendant sold the gun, a .32 long barrelled revolver to an acquaintance in order to get rid of the evidence, Mr. Tully told the jury.

The prosecution claim contradicts a statement that the defendant, Mr. Michael J. Brown made to the police four days after the killing, in which he said that he and his three companions intended to rob Mr. Rouse but not to kill him.

Mr. Brown denied that he had even touched Mr. Rouse. One of the other assailants tackled the victim and after that Mr. Brown "heard the shot" and ran home, he said in his statement to the police.

Mr. Rouse's friend, Anne Bullivant, also of Somerset, reconstructed the crime for the jury of nine women and three men. A young man on a bicycle grabbed her handbag, and Mr. Nigel Lawrence, a 34-year-old English antique dealer who has lived in Baltimore for several years, gave chase.

"Phillip checked to see if I was all right and then ran across the grass to see if he could get out of the man on the bike, three men came out of the shadows, I tried to trip up Nigel Lawrence. . . then they ran across to Phillip got him on the ground and shot him," she said.

Canberra job for judge not the Prince

By Our Foreign Staff

In a constitutional crisis, like that of 1975 which deeply divided Australia and strengthened republican sentiment.

Mr. Sir Zelman Cowen, is to be the new Provost of Oriel College, Oxford. He is expected in Oxford in September.

Sir Zelman a barrister and QC, taught law at the college from 1947 to 1950. The retiring Governor-General has been Chancellor of Brisbane University.

The vacancy was created by the resignation of Lord Swann, the former chairman of the BBC, last July after only a year in office. The appointment was made by the Lord Chancellor on behalf of the Queen, the College Visitor, because Oriel did not find someone within the 90 days as required by college statute.

Sir Ninian Stephen, a High Court judge, will become Australia's next Governor-General in July. Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the prime minister, announced in Canberra yesterday that the British-born judge, who is 58, will succeed Sir Zelman Cowen, who has been Governor-General since 1977.

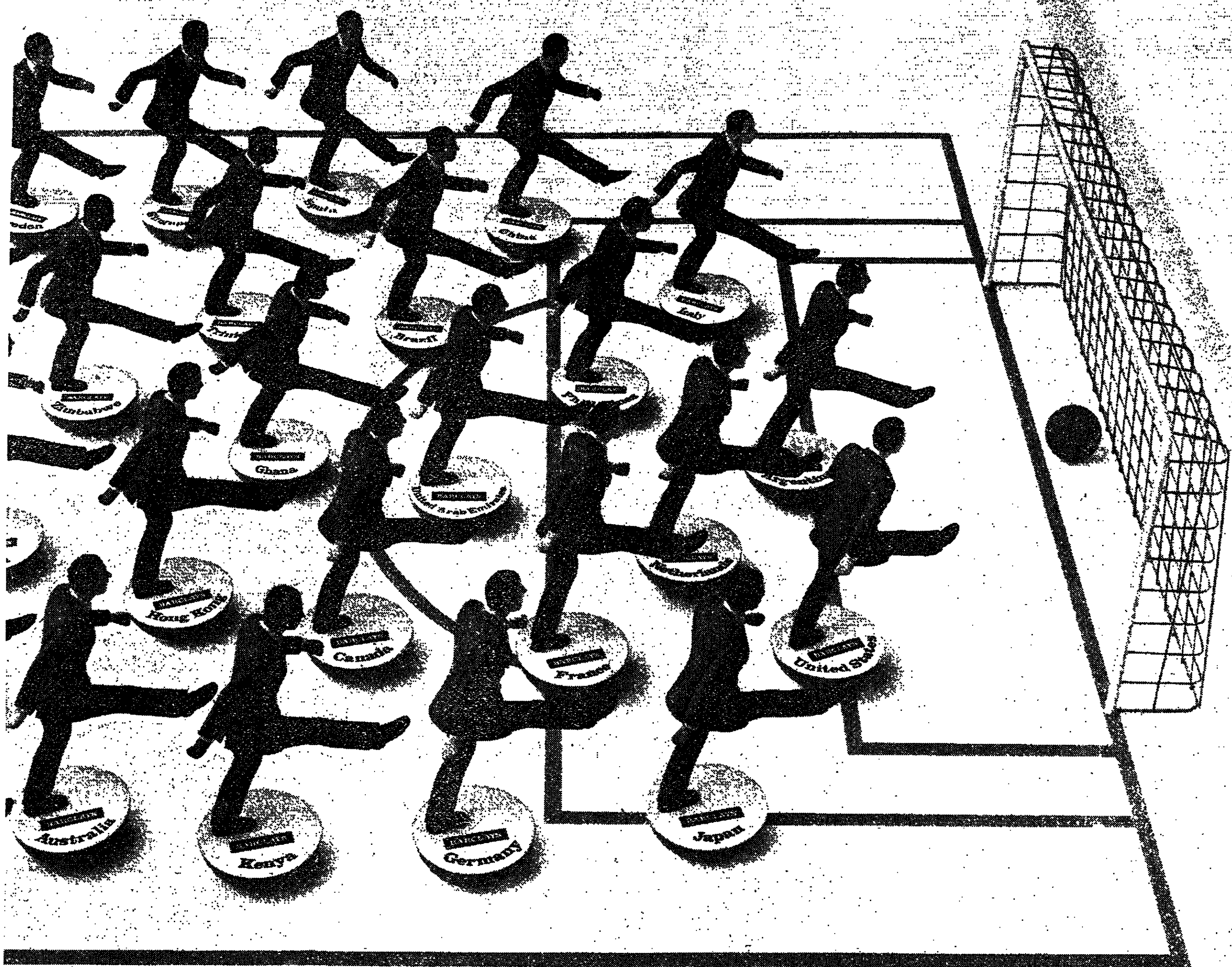
The announcement ended widespread speculation that Prince of Wales would take the post. Both the Prince and Mr. Fraser initially favoured this, the Prince likes Australia and a spell as the Queen's representative was seen in some quarters as good preparation for the throne.

But that idea was apparently abandoned because of strong objections by the Australian Labour Party and fears that Prince of Wales might have become caught up



Sir Ninian Stephen in place of royalty.

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If you need to know who's creditworthy and who's not, he can ask the right questions.

And back home, you can look to us for all the export finance services to help your international deals go through quickly and smoothly. We'll give you the help you need with ECGD policies.

Using the services of Barclays around the world starts with a call to your nearest Barclays branch manager here at home. He'll soon have a good team working for you.



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PEOPLE WHERE IT COUNTS.



Freed Briton describes ill treatment in jail

By Robin Young

Mr Steven Kitson, the Briton arrested while on a visit to South Africa to see his jailed father, said yesterday on his return to London that he had "broken down and cried" under what he called "brutal interrogation and mental torture by South African security police."

He said he was kept in solitary confinement for five days, and for the first 24 hours was interrogated continuously, while forced to stand upright without support. He was slapped about the face until his nose bled, shaken so violently that his head banged against the wall, and had buckets of cold water thrown over him to keep him awake.

"On about the fourth day I broke and cried in front of them," he said. "They were asking me personal details about people mentioned in my notebook, and for anything I knew about my mother's activities with the African National Congress. I mentioned the names of two people who I thought might be involved."

Mr Kitson said that "with hindsight it seemed rather stupid" to have taken photographs of the outside of the prison where his father had been held for the past 17 years, and to make a sketch of it while waiting to visit his father.

"It was purely for a personal, private record. I wanted to show my children what it was like to visit my father in jail. I did not think I was breaking the law at all."

He believed that a campaign organized in Britain on his behalf, and the interest of the press had saved him from worse treatment.

"During a medical examination just after I was arrested I was absolutely terrified, knowing how both my father and mother had been tortured during their interrogations. I was subjected to physical maltreatment, a mental torture, but it was clear that the interrogators did not want to leave me with any marks."

"On my second night in



Mr Steven Kitson: Wept under interrogation.

solitary I saw a man who had been detained being taken to the cells and afterwards I heard him being savagely beaten until he was screaming like a three-year-old child. It is the most horrifying sound I have ever heard."

"On another occasion, seven or eight people were being processed after arrest under section 6 of the Terrorism Act. They were all beaten up, I think, and the smallest one, a boy of no more than 16 or 17, I saw a warder smash across the face and then kick his legs away from underneath him so that he landed very heavily on the concrete floor."

It had been his ambition to visit his father every year until his release, which is due in 1984, and to help him after he was released. "That ambition will now never be realized. I do not think I can ever return to South Africa and I do not think my sister ought to go either."

Mr Kitson's sister, Amanda, last visited her father two years ago.

He had been in South Africa since Christmas Eve, and had made visits to his father before the arrest. "My father looked physically well and was mentally alert when I last saw him," he said.

The South African authorities had alleged that Mr Kitson's photographs and sketches had been intended as part of a plot to help jailed members of the African National Congress to escape. Mr Kitson denied that anyone else had been involved.

"One thing that heartens me tremendously was that my isolation cell others who had been imprisoned under the Terrorism Act and who may have been hanged or written messages on the walls saying 'Don't fear, don't worry, you will soon get out'."

"My worry now is that I may all be a dream and that I may awake on my bunk looking at the two bricks beyond my feet to see the words 'Don't worry' scratched there."

Rabbit is Rich

By John Updike

(André Deutsch, £7.95)

In 1961, just after Eisenhower and Kennedy just settling in, Harold C. (Rabbit) Angstrom made his first appearance, as an articulate local basketball ace, subsiding under protest into domesticity and ordinary work, in *Rabbit Run*. Ten years later in *Rabbit Redux*, soon after the invasion of Cambodia, the shootings at Kent State and the moon landing, Rabbit, despite his doggy loyalty to superannuated ideas, gets swept into the rubbish-chute of the times, with a radical kick on the run and a spaced-out girl. Now, just over a decade later still, a kind of Hegelian synthesis has been achieved. Rabbit is head salesman at the Toyota dealers founded by his late father-in-law. His marriage has settled down after all its convulsions of infidelity, drink and death. He is happy and he knows it. The only grit in the soup is his lamentable son.

The Rabbit novels are John Updike's best since they give the fullest scope to his

remarkable gifts as observer and describer. What they amount to is a social and, so to speak, emotional history of the United States over the last 20 years or more, the period of Rabbit's and his creator's conscious life. The action of these novels pops up from time to time above the surface of a marvellous, memory-awakening flood of public detail: candy bars, automobile models, dance steps, clothing styles, favoured foods, attitudes to public events, modes of amorous behaviour, catch phrases, even the last faint Time-borne reverberations of happenings in the life of the mind.

Very near the end of *Rabbit is Rich* Rabbit is thinking about the new house he and Janice have just bought (having built up the deposit by way of a nice little operation with Krugerrands and silver). There is a den. "He thinks in this room he might begin to read books, instead of just magazines and newspapers, and begin to learn about history, say." The fact is that Rabbit is an historian already. Everything he sees as he drives on test-trips round the decaying city of Brewer brings up a fountain of recollection, not

just of his life, but of his times, of how other people lived, not just of what happened to him.

This is a long book and a worthy one, in the best sense, as when one says of a chocolate pudding that it is rich. Rabbit's thoughts and utterances frame themselves at a high rhetorical level, as if he were rehearsing to himself and others the lavish professional minutiae of the work of an accredited Toyota dealer in the precise fine print of trade-in, participation, lease financing, shifting last year's models. Even at his briefest and most aphoristic Rabbit resonates, for example: "the great thing about the dead, they make space".

We are lowered as in a diving bell into the thickly populated swirl of Rabbit's inner life, as he peeks down the front of his friends' wives' dresses, examines and comments on a medicine cabinet in somebody else's bathroom, as he deals in cars, chats with his second-in-command who once had a nervous breakdown, and now forgives Janice. It is a remarkable piece of impersonation kept up without noticeable flagging for nearly 500 pages.

John Updike shares with Miles Yarwood a certain elusiveness of identity, as if he were one of those grey shiny pads on which a shopping list can be written and then with a quick movement erased. More substantial novelists are impersonators rather than the Eric Morecambe order, absurdly discernible as themselves behind the threadbare Cagney formula. It is this that makes him a less than satisfactory book reviewer.

He turns his hand to anything because his wrist is too loose. It is enough for him that literature, or the world, is there; he is not in business to do anything about it.

In his third incarnation Rabbit is treated in a kindly way. In almost any other novel that Krugerrand deal would have come more or less disastrously unstuck. But, as he and Janice stagger under the weight of the coins on the way to the bank vault they are not mugged. When he sells Rabbit, like the Rothschilds, sells a little too soon. Janice still drinks a bit but it keeps her very amiable and she has retained her appearance. That is just as well since in Rabbit's circle the iron gates of life take a

pretty severe battering; rarely a night is missed at home and there is energy for some quite tasteful wife-swapping keeping one up all night, as the phrase is, during an exhausting week's holiday in Barbados.

Two sorts of pressure bear down on Rabbit's comfortable life as chief salesman at Sprinza motors and a member of the Flying Eagle Country Club. The first and more identifiable is exerted by his awful whining son, Nelson, a dropout from Kent State (no longer in the swing of things), complaining his way into the Toyota business and smashing up cars, sometimes out of sheer pique, every 80 pages or so. More general and in the background is the steady dehumanization of Rabbit's familiar world which at least corresponds to the only vestigially human quality of poor Nelson. But, as he and Janice stagger under the weight of the coins on the way to the bank vault they are not mugged. When he sells Rabbit, like the Rothschilds, sells a little too soon. Janice still drinks a bit but it keeps her very amiable and she has retained her appearance. That is just as well since in Rabbit's circle the iron gates of life take a

Anthony Quinton

Cadre of fighting monks

The Knights Templar

By Stephen Howarth

(Collins, £9.95)

The crusades produced their best heroes of fighting men: the Hospitallers, the Teutonic Knights (to whom Chaucer's "verray, parfit gentil knyght" may have belonged), and the Knights of the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. But of these it has always been the Templars who have caught the popular imagination, not only for their legendary valour in battle (and the famous white surcoat with the red cross on the shoulder), but also because of the mysterious circumstances of their sudden, vicious suppression at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

As an order of fighting monks, sworn to vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, the Templars flourished for nearly 200 years. Their original Rule was laid down by St Bernard of Clairvaux, to be a model of chivalry and fraternal service in the Holy Land. But by the end they had become a vast secret society, a state within states, with property holdings stretching across Europe from Ireland to Hungary, and with an international banking network which provided credit (plus interest) to princes and kings all over Christendom. Their suppression in France was achieved in a single night of mass arrests in 1307, followed by a series of spectacular show-trials and confessions, which found the Order guilty of heresy, blasphemy, sodomy, and idolatry — a revelation of the nightmares of the medieval mind. A brilliant chapter on the psychology of their persecution appears in Norman Cohn's *Europe's Inner Demons* (1975).

Stephen Howarth does not go too deeply into these dark waters. He has previously written a book on the Knights of St John, and he prefers his history to be bright and picturesque. He has obviously followed many of the Templar campaigns over their "exotic" ground, and

his set-pieces, such as the battle of Hattin (possible site of the Sermon on the Mount) in 1187, and the final tragic defence of the port of Acre in 1291, are colourfully managed. He favours the grand, epic figures of St Bernard, Pope Urban, Saladin, Richard Coeur-de-Lion, or the sinister Philip the Fair of France, to the puzzling, anonymous brothers of the Temple.

Many problems are left unresolved. What was the enormous and enduring spiritual attraction of the elite Templar ethic? How far was the Order really corrupted from within, or simply de-

stroyed by the external forces of growing European nationalism? Most of all, how have the Templars continued to be associated with so many half-mythic, half-historical phenomena: the Assassins, Prester John, the Angels of Mons, the True Cross, the Turin Shroud? Their story is more than an ancient history of battles and persecutions, and their influence runs deeply through the more shadowy, gothic zones of English literature, from the ghost stories of M. R. James to the *Langue d'Oc* novels of Lawrence Sanders.

Richard Holmes



Lion from the Bibliothèque Nationale in Francis Ames-Lewis's exquisite and scholarly drawing in Early Renaissance Italy (Yale, £15)

Fiction

Weights and Measures

By Joseph Roth

(Peter Owen, £7.50)

The Ruling Passion By Stephen Barlay (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

I can keep my 1982 resolution of good-will to all men with enthusiasm when reviewing four male novelists who are as initiative as their publishers are.

Weights and Measures, written in 1937, is the third of Joseph Roth's remarkable novels to be translated into English. A subtle blend of fantasy and fable, it is written with the melancholy wit and grace of Gogol. Eibenschütz, a simple ex-artillery man, is appointed as Inspector of Weights and Measures in a corrupt and shadowy area of Austro-Hungary, close to the Russian border. Cuckolded by his wife, Eibenschütz is tormented by desire for a ravishing, Jewish girl, who is, however, prepared to share the bed of his enemy, Jadlowker, an unprincipled profiteer whose tavern is the centre of all local smuggling activities. Lust and despair drag the unhappy inspector down to an abused and predictable end. A short sad tale, it is rescued from gloom by passages of electrifying beauty, and by Roth's shrewdly ironic view of human nature.

Austro-Hungary is also the setting for *The Ruling Pas-*

sion, an impressive and unlooked-for novel from Stephen Barlay, who has until now written business-like thrillers. A thinly-veiled parable of persecution in an authoritarian society, his new novel successfully treads the dangerous path between the ludicrous and the sublime. To tell the plot is to murder a well-written book, but reviews without resumes are equally deadly, so:

Dani, a young circus wrestler, is to be sentenced to death for the rape and murder of a young girl. Dani is a sweet-natured and simple fellow whose gigantic penis precludes him from any place in a society which holds that the greatest sin is to be different. All societies must have their scapegoats. Dani seems the outstanding choice. As Dani's short and joyless life is revealed in flashback, the choice becomes less simple. His only allies in his adventures are those who share his sense of hopeless exclusion from normality: a dwarf, a Turkish lady-wrester, and Eva, who burdens only with an appalling inferiority complex about her looks.

The freaks make friends. The conformists who jubilantly stone Dani to death are those whom Barlay would have us indict.

The Death of Men by Allan Massie (Bodley Head, £6.50) is on one level a finely-told political thriller based on the capture and murder of Aldo Moro. But Allan Massie is too thoughtful a novelist to be content to write merely a good and exciting story. His theme is not the morality of terrorism, but the morality underlying all human action.

Raimundo Dusa is a man who has chosen, in his own

words, "to remain on the sidelines, the detached observer, resistant to any commitment". But when his brother, a key political figure, is captured by militant extremists, Raimundo's passivity becomes a deliberate withholding of knowledge and he is forced to re-examine himself.

Massie skilfully juggles the point-of-view between the Svevoesque Raimundo, forever lusting for his noble niece, Bella, forever postponing his monograph on the Emperor Augustus; Tommaso, the aristocrat-turned-terrorist who dreams of becoming Caesar and finds himself a Cataline; and Christopher, a cynical journalist looking for a scoop, capable only of understanding "action" for the sake of action. There are no heroes, only combatants in a deserted arena. The recognition towards which Massie inexorably drives them is best summed up by Raimundo:

"We are all of us of course gladiators, and all our triumphs merely postpone the moment when we salute Caesar as we realize that we are about to die."

Finally, to Ethiopia in the 1860s. When the Emperor Dies (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95) is a splendid first novel by a young man, Michael Smith, who, if not in the class of J. G. Farrell, manages to combine a gripping reconstruction of the British invasion of Ethiopia with an intelligent study of the underlying disparities in apparently disparate civilizations. McCann's only serious fault is a tendency to lapse into the sloppy: I never yet — thank God! — met a man who "swung his filmy eyes" at me.

Miranda Seymour

Orgone recital

Record of a Friendship

The Correspondence

Between Wilhelm Reich and

A. S. Neill, 1936-1957

Edited by Beverly R. Placzek

(Gollancz, £12.50)

A. S. Neill, the Scottish educationist and founder of Summerhill School, and Wilhelm Reich, the Austrian ex-psychanalyst, ex-communist, and inventor of his device of vegetotherapy and the "science of orgonomy", first met in 1936 in Oslo, where Reich was a member of the audience at a lecture Neill was giving. When Neill heard this, he said "Good God, I was reading his *Mass Psychology of the Masses* in the *Psychological Review* and I thought he was a madman. I had telephoned him at once. They dined together, talked far into the night, and became fast friends immediately. "We sat talking till late and I was fascinated. Reich, I said, you are the man I have been searching for years, the man to link up the soma and the psyche. Can I come and study under you?"

Reich's immediate reaction to Neill is not on record, but Neill did study under Reich intermittently for the next two years, until Reich migrated from Norway to the United States, and they remained close friends until Reich's death in 1957. The present volume, which spans the whole period from 1936 to 1957, is based on letters taken from Reich's file. Apparently Reich was in the habit of keeping not only all letters he received, but also carbon copies of all letters he wrote, so the correspondence is reasonably complete. It is indeed the Record of a Friendship.

But, it must be said, it was Neill not Reich who had a gift for friendship. Neill's letters to Reich really are personal letters, full of details about his private life, about running his school in wartime and post-war England, about the lives of mutual friends, while Reich's to Neill are all too often sermons, self-justifying and self-congratulatory. "Why should I go around bragging

that at my 40th birthday I was hailed at a dinner as another Karl Marx, Sigmund Freud, Darwin, and Galileo taken together? I don't find much joy in such comparisons, since I am only Wilhelm Reich" — that is sufficient for me.

It was Neill too who took evasive action to ensure that their friendship was never threatened by scepticism as to the value of the various "scientific" experiments by which Reich persuaded himself that he could see and measure orgone energy, the "cosmic energy" that he could predict and alter the weather, that he possessed "the secret of cancer, rheumatism, tuberculosis, neurosis, psychosis and many other diseases which devastate social life and even bring about wars."

Although the editing of the correspondence seems to be competent, and the Introduction sets out the careers of both Reich and Neill accurately, British readers are warned that the book as a whole is designed for the American market and assumes prior knowledge of — and sympathy with — Reich's ideas. I doubt whether anyone will make much sense of the last 100 or so pages, if he does not already know about the last, American phase of Reich's thinking and has not read elsewhere about how he fell foul of the American law and died in the psychiatric wing of a detention centre where he was serving a sentence for contempt of court. And in one scholarly detail, the Introduction is tendentious. It quotes from Neill's autobiography: "A great man had died in vile captivity. I think Reich will not come into his own as a genius until at least three generations from now. I was most lucky to know him and learn from him and love him." Neill did indeed end chapter 4 of his "Neill, Neill, Orange Peel" (New York 1972; London 1973) with these words, but he also said things about Reich's humourlessness, irrationality, paranoia, that do not accord so well with the Reich legend.

Charles Rycroft

Crime

The Green Frontier

By John Buxton

Hilton

(Collins, £6.50)

Wycliffe's Wild-geese Chase

By W. J. Burley

(Gollancz, £5.95)

With every year that passes crime novels seem more and more towards being just novels. It is a trend both exhilarating and dangerous. Exhilarating because it means that such books are often saying things of more and more interest, things that seem to apply ever more to the dilemmas we live through. Dangerous because it becomes too preponderant the plain excitement, an excitement that readers want to read, may be lost.

Two examples of futility, perhaps, for 1982. First, Buxton Hilton with his regular sleuth, Superintendent Kenworthy (now retired), caught up in a mystery extraordinary says in just-occupied Nazi Germany. All the material here, for the who-done-it tug, or more precisely the what-happened tug, is in a mystery "Kenworthy was bored by detection procedures." So one surmises, is Buxton Hilton, and the need to tell an exact story goes somewhat far. Then his mad-jump from point to point sets

in, leaving readers sometimes bewildered, as does his tendency to lapse into prose bristly as a doormat, densely saying much but hard to move through. Yet that three-realized background of 1945 Germany is worth more than a little effort.

A not dissimilar process happens in Burley's book, a nearer-home investigation by his sleuth of old, Superintendent Wycliffe, in a little Cornish resort. Here there is a division between the simple murder mystery and the more complex mystery of man's personality. Wycliffe digs away at both in much the Maigret manner. But when Maigret unearthed a past he did so with a clarity of author's vision that has seldom been equalled. His least action became so vivid you were compelled to read. Burley's treasure from the sea of the past comes up, alas, rather weed-obscured.

The Case of the Sliding Pool, by E. V. Cunningham (Gollancz, £6.95). Beverly Hills puzzle, Japanese investigator. This is English tea-cup school translated into California white-wine, different conventions, same simplicity, same pleasure.

H. R. F. Keating

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UN doubles Karamoja food relief

From Charles Harrison

Nairobi, Jan 13

United Nations agencies are doubling their food distribution in Karamoja, north-east Uganda, to avert a return of the famine which in 1980 killed thousands of people, many of them children.

The United Nations Children's Fund regional office in Nairobi said that it would distribute 1,600 tons of food, mainly grain, this month because local stocks from last year's harvest are exhausted in some parts of Karamoja.

In 1980, a large-scale relief operation for Karamoja was launched to combat the famine caused by several years of drought and the depletion of livestock herds by a combination of drought and inter-tribal raiding. Medical teams and food distribution schemes were organized with aid from many countries, including Britain.

Last year, the aid agency was able to reduce food distributions after the harvest had created reasonable food stocks. But Unicef said recently that the stocks were running low in some areas, so that emergency relief should be resumed.

The United Nations World Food Programme is supporting food-for-work schemes, and Unicef and several voluntary agencies are distributing food twice a week to undernourished children at 18 centres in Karamoja. Unicef says that about 5 per cent of the children examined are below acceptable nutritional levels and every effort is being made to prevent a return to the conditions of 1980, when children were dying in large numbers in Karamoja.

The most serious food shortage is reported from Dodoth county, northern Karamoja, where 19,000 families are receiving food. Relief food programmes will have to continue for at least another six months, until the new harvest.

South African 'homeland' repression

Torture and murder reported in Venda

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Jan 13

A spotlight has been trained on one of the murkier corners of South Africa's patchwork of black tribal "homelands" with reports here of the detention, torture and even murder of political opponents of President Patrick Mphahlele of the impoverished but strategically important Bantustan (as the "homelands" are also called) of Venda.

In the past two months, at least 15 people have been detained, and one of them, Mr Tshifhiwa Muofhe, died in prison last November only two days after his arrest. He had not been in ill-health, and, according to informed sources, the district surgeon who conducted the post mortem examination found evidence of torture.

Another missing Venda citizen and member of the local Lutheran church, Mr D. Ralushai, is also said to have died recently at the hands of security police, though this report has been denied by Brigadier T. R. Malauzi, head of Venda's small army-police force.

Four of the nine full-time Lutheran pastors in Venda — Dean T. S. Farisani, the Rev. N. Phaswane, the Rev. A. M. Phisoa — are among those being held. And Pastor Faure Louw, a missionary of South Africa's Dutch Reformed Church, was recently deported after eight years in the territory.

Pastor Louw's offence, it is believed was his friendship with the late Mr Muofhe, whose funeral he helped to arrange. He also gave help to the dead man's widow. Mr Muofhe himself was said by friends not to have been politically active but, as a Christian, to have questioned apartheid on biblical grounds.

The Bantustans are an integral part of the apartheid strategy of eventually turning all South Africa's 20 million blacks (about 75 per cent of the total population)

into citizens of 10 independent tribal reserves which, between them, occupy no more than 14 per cent of the land area of the country.

Venda went "independent" in 1979, after the examples of Transkei and Bophuthatswana, and like them is spurned by the outside world. It occupies about 2,500 square miles in north-east Transvaal. To the north across the Limpopo river, lies Zimbabwe and to the east separated from Venz by the Kruger National Park, lies Mozambique.

Almost entirely dependent on Pretoria financially, Venda is politically one of the least legitimate of all the "homelands". President Mphahlele, who is semi-literate, and his ruling party have twice been defeated in general elections, but retain power thanks to the support of the South African police and 42 nominated tribal chiefs.

Mr Baldwin Mudau, a Soweto-based (social scientist) and leader of the main opposition party, which opposed the territory's "independence", died on New Year's Day and rumours are already circulating that his death was not due to natural causes.

Mr Mudau and those of his followers not in prison boycotted the opening session of the assembly after "independence". Nepotism is rampant — almost all Venda's Cabinet members belong to the Ramabheane clan. Interestingly, the most critical reports about Venda have appeared not in the liberal English-language press but in generally pro-government Afrikaans newspapers, which usually lean over backwards to give a positive account of developments in the "homelands".

This suggests that Pretoria, though hardly in a position to lecture anyone on respect for human rights, may be growing disenchanted with its protégé.

Matters may not rest here and the opposition will try to make capital out of the court judgment. There are corruption charges pending against the chief ministers of Bhot, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana and Mrs Gandhi has not been allowing any inquiry.

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) has said in a statement that it was now obvious that the Prime Minister should revise her attitude not only towards the Maharashtra Chief Minister but towards the whole question of corruption.

Gandhi drops Maharashtra chief

From Kuldip Nayyar, Delhi, Jan 13

Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, is looking for a successor to Mr A. R. Antulay, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who has been indicted by the state high court for misuse of power and malpractices.

Mrs Gandhi has been shielding Mr Antulay for some months during which the press and the opposition were repeatedly alleging that he had constituted a trust in the name of the Prime Minister to collect money from private parties by selling them over-priced cement. Cement is distributed by the Government directly because of short supply.

Mr Justice Lentin has ruled that the connection between the allotment of cement quotas and donations to the trust was established. He said that the charge of arbitrariness on the part of the Chief Minister was justified.

The judge has rejected the versions of the state government and the Chief Minister himself that no allocations were made by Mr Antulay.

The ruling came in the wake of a petition filed by three opposition members. There has been pressure on Mrs Gandhi to allow Mr Antulay to resign before the court verdict but she did not agree because he had sup-

ported her when she was defeated at the polls in 1977.

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THE ARTS

Cinema

Indigenous virtue

With just under seven weeks to run in BBC2's season of Australian films, David Robinson makes his selection from the "cinema miracle"

If proof were needed that the Australian cinema miracle has persisted, in defiance of Cassandras at home and abroad, it is BBC2's current season of Australian films. Like most miracles, this one was rather less miracle than happy coincidence of will and organization. In the early Seventies a couple of loud farces, *The Adventures of Barry McKenzie* and *Alvin Purple*, striding well below belt level, demonstrated that Australian films could find an audience abroad. The establishment of the National Film Commission and subsequently state commissions showed the concern of the Government to build up a native film industry, and provided funds that went slightly further than merely priming the pumps.

In Australia, suddenly, there was Peter Weir with his still under-appreciated horror-comic *The Cars That Ate Paris* and Ken Hannam, who returned from British television to make the most majestic film of the Australian flowering, *Sunday Too Far Away* (February 21).

The new Australian cinema started with several advantages. It was not weighed down like the British cinema with extravagant habits that come with too long involvement with American production methods, or with toughly restrictive trade unions. Modesty and flexibility are strong assets of Australian cinema. So is the unashamed demonstration of a national idiom, the declaration that Australians are not Americans or British with a funny accent. Through Australian films the world has begun to discover an authentic and identifiable Australia.

lian character, sentiment, humour, language, style and strength. Australian acting has a directness of its own, the attractions of which are demonstrated, at one level, by the growing popularity of Oz TV soap operas. This is truly the projection of a nation.

The new cinema has had its difficulties, foremost and most insistent, inevitably, money. Within the past year the Government devised an enlightened tax-relief scheme to stimulate investment in Australian pictures; but were forced into a series of contortions and sidesteps when it became clear that the scheme involved the risk of pushing production into a terrible dead end of fast-buck quickies. A revised scheme paid more attention to the individual merits of projects and the degree of Australian involvement.

A continuing cultural dilemma divides those who believe that, to win an international market, Australia had to aim at some mythical concept of the international film from those who believe that the strength of Australian films is their studiously indigenous content and quality. History and box office alike support the indigenous view. The films that have achieved commercial success internationally even when they have used some foreign talent, have been as Australian as 'toss'. The international pictures have generally sunk without trace, proving that the mid-Pacific film is the same unadorned vessel as the delusory mid-Atlantic production which has so often undone British film-makers.

The BBC selection illustrates



Susannah Fowle in "The Getting of Wisdom": Bruce Beresford rising handsomely to a challenge

based on a real case, about the anguish of a Greek immigrant whose husband abducts their child and takes it back to Greece, leaving her to discover the rough and the smooth of an alien society. It is no particular credit to BBC television that *Sunday Too Far Away* has waited seven years for this first screening. The title comes from the lament of the wife of the sheepshearer home for the weekend: "Friday too tired, Saturday too drunk, Sunday too far away." The rivalry, rough humour and hardships of the shearer's seasonal work make no end of promising a theme, but Ken Hannam brings to it the thrill of epic as well as the less bawdry of Australian humour.

A later film by Hannam in the season, the psychological mystery melodrama *Summerfield* (January 17) shows him vainly grappling with a script that stubbornly remains a contrivance. The energetic and prolific Bruce Beresford is also generally as good as his scripts. He can rise handsomely to the challenge of *Breaker Morant* or *The Getting of Wisdom* (February 9) — Henry Handel Richardson's story of a bright girl rebelling against the social and disciplinary restrictions of an early-century education. Beresford's *The Money Movers* (February 7) is a fast heater in the kind of Hollywood manner that does not get the Australian cinema very far.

I have yet to see Tim Burstall's *The Odd Angry Shot* (January 31), about a soldier in Vietnam. For those who like many sentimentalities there is yet another showing of an established BBC favourite, Henri Safran's *Storm Boy* (January 19), which tells of the friendship of a little boy, a penguin and a young aboriginal; and there is *Blue Finn* (February 16), an attempt to recapture the quality of an adaptation of novel by the same writer, Colin Teiler, and starring the same child, Greg Rowe, by this time slightly larger.



McGough (left), Patten: nervous tension

Poetry

Diving into culture

With the faintly nervous arrogance of a newly-famous Sixties pop star Brian Patten flutters through a succession of interview responses and poses. Roger McGough seems also nervous but reacts by producing a steady flow of rationalising and genial but puzzled patter. "Of course Brian was always The Poet in those days..." The Patten head dips in modest affirmation over his tightly crossed legs. Those days were the early Sixties. Patten, a 15-year-old reporter on the *Booth Times*, met McGough, a teacher of (among others) John Comteh, and they discovered a mutual interest in poetry. Patten produced a poetry magazine called *Underdog*, written mainly by himself under a variety of names, and McGough joined in.

Liverpool at the time was being sanctified by the new pop music, a fashion that gradually accreted enough claims to seriousness to admit something called poetry. By the end of the Sixties, a Penguin anthology called *The Mersey Sound* had endorsed the aspiration. The verse owed its sociology to the American Beats and its style, according to McGough and Patten now, to the French surrealists and symbolists.

Patten left Liverpool for London before the Penguin was published. Asked why, he goes into a strange, nervous paroxysm and says he will answer later. Patten thus dived into culture in a basement in Holland Park while McGough leapt into show business with *The Scaffold* and subsequently *Grimsby Scaffold* was closer to pop than verse and any vestiges of surrealism had long since been diluted to naughtiness of the zany, madcap variety. "I enjoyed being part of the group. I enjoyed extending the possibilities of that. It was a strange mix one day we were on *Top of the Pops* and the next day it was *Kaleidoscope*", says McGough.

But just producing books had also proved a viable living for Patten, and indeed they both represent oddities in the modern world in that they can make a living out of writing verse. Both, in deference to their original inspiration that their work should

above all be accessible, also give a steady flow of readings. The show which opens at the Tricycle on Monday is a development of that.

Patten comments: "There is a difference between what we do and a straight poetry reading in which a poet shows himself off. We take notice of each other and of the audience. It's more a show than a poetry-reading." They came together as performers at the Edinburgh Festival in 1965, and their reading, subsequently working on some degree of interaction and finally aiming for a fully-fledged show. In fact the Tricycle production is not that show. The theatre just happened to be available for the two weeks but the full show — entitled *Behind the Lines* — was not ready. So effectively this one will be a transitional phase between straight readings and full performance. It will incorporate readings from their own work, some from that of other poets, and a number of sketches.

Neither sees this kind of format as any particular blueprint for the future or as any permanent development. Indeed once *Behind the Lines* is completed and performed they are more likely to slip back into straightforward readings, the audience for which has remained astonishingly consistent. "We get audiences of two or three hundred, sometimes less — poetry is never going to fill the Albert Hall — but that number keeps the atmosphere of a small hall for the readings."

They also take heart from the composition of the audience: "We still get the older people coming up and asking us to sign tattered copies of *Mersey Sound*, but there are lots of kids coming who weren't born when the first poems were written." Some of those children have also found McGough and Patten in CSE and O level examinations, an ambiguous honour denied to their musician coevals. "We haven't made it to A levels yet. We're not dead enough yet," says Patten, evoking in those few words all the reflex schoolkid anti-authoritarianism of the Sixties as if it was yesterday.

Bryan Appleyard

Interview: Alfred Brendel

Playing with ideas

The bizarre portrait-model of Alfred Brendel which stands on his piano, half-centaury, half grand piano, surveys a studio of leering faces. There are masks from Africa, Indonesia and New Guinea, faces from Peanuts cartoon strips and an extraordinary early surrealist Viennese etching of Beethoven's head, with a couple locked in embrace in the tangle of his hair. "That must have been because Beethoven was foolish enough to say something about the entire person being both male and female", laughs Brendel, and scurries off to find the reference in a tiny old book.

Brendel's studio and his conversation reverberate with the play of ideas, the absurd, the whimsical and the macabre bouncing in and

out of the deeply serious, fusing in an instant like a metaphysical conceit. Brendel's face comes into focus: "Goethe says he had the two most important qualities of genius: naivety and irony. I think what he means by irony is a sort of detached oversight, whereas naivety is the opposite, the total involvement. But today we notice much more the adventurousness of Haydn, the mocking of rules, rather than the setting of them, because we are used to Mozart and Beethoven who came afterwards."

Haydn and his piano sonatas take up a large place in Brendel's life at the moment. He spent his last sabbatical studying what he considers to be an unjustly neglected corner of the repertoire, and intends to continue playing and recording the sonatas over the next few years. In his Festival Hall recital on Sunday he will play the late D major Sonata. "The second movement is quite crazy, one of those mad minuets, and scherzos, where all the accents are wrong. I want to make the public listen to Haydn and show them that music can be fun. Particularly when I play the C major Sonata, too, I like to sit there like one of those little men in a Charles Addams cartoon, to show them something quite extraordinary is going to happen."

He will play the D major Sonata on a modern concert grand; but how does he rate performances of Haydn on



Brendel: Liszt-obsessed

original keyboard. Instruments like the fortepiano? "I'm much less interested in what Haydn's or Mozart's or Beethoven's pianos could do than what their orchestral and chamber music sounds like. Their keyboard music is most often a reduction of ideas for all possible media. Take the A minor Mozart Sonata, for instance, which I shall play after the Haydn Sonata. I have made up my mind now, as I wanted to do when I was 20; I'm playing it as an orchestral piece, not as something which has to be scaled down to a Mozart piano. That would not, in my opinion, do justice to what the piece wants to say. It is so big in scale, so grandiose and orchestral in the first movement, that we must take advantage of the orchestral colours of a modern concert grand."

Last year, Brendel released an important new record of the late piano works of Liszt, (Philips 9500 775), a composer with whom he has been obsessed for many years. He was playing and recording the late works 25 years ago when nobody else was tackling them; in 1978 he received the Liszt Society's Grand Prix du Disque; but only now, he feels, are we beginning to listen to them properly, do justice to their technical masterpieces, not merely as forerunners of twentieth-century music, but to feel their true heart. For Liszt's is another face, his music another mask, that still exercises his fascination over Brendel. He has, indeed, compared these late works with the discovery of the primitive in European painters like Gauguin at the turn of the century. The "brevity and monumentality", the "monotony and refinement" that he sees and treasures so tellingly in the dark colours, the bare unison writing of *Unstern*, its growing obsessiveness, the almost dizzy claustrophobia of the *Cadidas macabre*, are just facets of that "bitterness of heart" of the decline of tonality and human personality in late Liszt which intrigues Brendel.

It is a subject about which Brendel has written fascinatingly and illuminatingly in an essay which accompanies the record. For Brendel, unlike many performing artists, writing is a constant and necessarily integral part of his art, shaping and articulating verbally the ideas he is working out through his playing. "I'm interested in thinking as clearly as possible. In music, thinking and feeling are necessarily connected: the repulse and the mammal contribute emotion, but the sense of order and necessity is generated by ratio. Reason is a clarifying force, a filter for the emotions. And I'm intrigued to find out how clearly one can write about music without over-simplifying, by being specific, but not esoteric."

Hilary Finch

Television

Aspiring to saintliness

Dora Greenfield has erred, diminished herself permanently in her husband's eyes by her escapades but not to the extent where he can forbear to take her to bed. Their reunion takes place in a lay Anglican community where the light of righteousness shines but the shadows hide the conflicts between spiritual aspiration and base temptations. It is Iris Murdoch country, the setting for *The Bell*, dramatised in four parts on BBC2 with the first in view last night. It promises well.

Dora, earthy, pulchritudinous and compassionate, a forgivable sinner, is first encountered taking leave of her boyfriend before joining the community and measuring herself once more, and

obviously hopelessly, against her husband's superiority. He, an art historian examining the ancient manuscripts of the adjoining abbey, has already added the approbation of the community to his own highly developed self-esteem.

Into this clutch of aspirant saints, who have not yet reached an altitude where the clay has been left behind, moves Dora, willing but inescapably worldly, tip-tapping on high heels where flat shoes make no sound. They are described to her as "an uncomplicated little group", a simple definition that makes us aware that we are in the presence of characters about to be unmade. And the unmaking is soon under way. It makes for a gripping start.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Man as predator

Follies Berserk

Cockpit

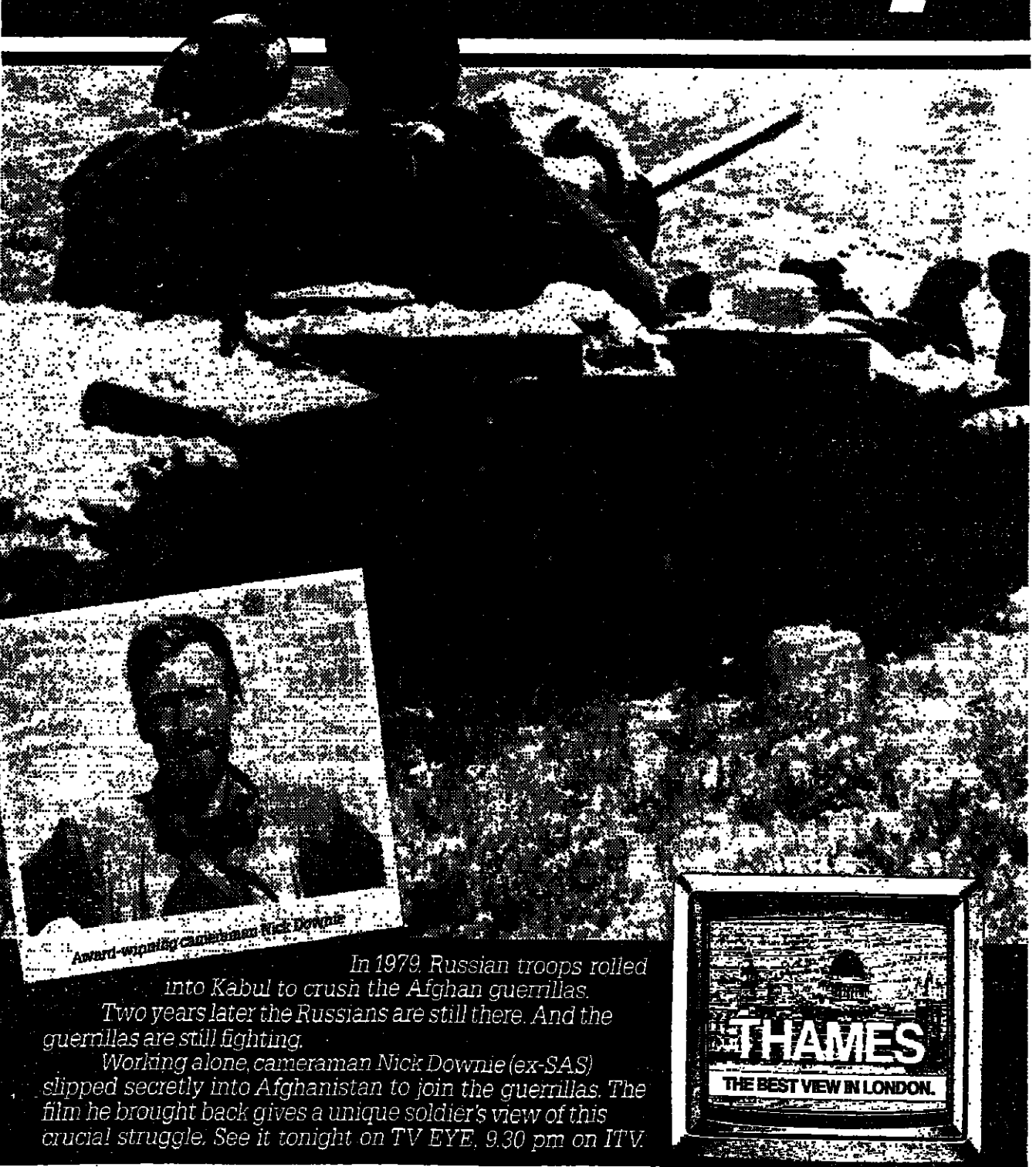
Whatever injuries men have dealt out, the Three Women Mime Company are ready to take revenge. One of the sharply pointed numbers in their *Follies Berserk* is a monumental indictment of the male as predator, yet the materials are as dazzling and even abstract. Peta Lily, a pretty white-faced clown, stands waiting somewhere on a street while male voices telling her to cheer up and asking the time become simple threatening, sexual and ominous. A towering, empty raincoat moves behind her as she backs away in fear and the suddenness of the following assault is a graphic illustration of the woman's state of mind and of the actual threat posed by man as rapist.

In another imaginatively conceived item, called "Businessmen", the male sexual image is ruthlessly skewered. It opens with walking neckties and jackets, a picture which resolves into the competitive figures of the three women, Miss Lily, Claudia Prielzel and Tessa Schneidemann jostling each other for the favours of the secretary, an inflatable sex-doll with a shorthand pad in the place of sexual parts. When they decline into drunkenness at an office party they suggest the grotesqueries of Steven Berkoff in *Decadence* although their actions are never as defined or as detailed.

Absolute command of their movements is lacking, but in their sort of mime, which uses words, recordings and painterly images — often with a suggestion of Magritte — the compensations are in the ideas. Not everything is formally feminist, and one of their most successful items is a spoof of Agatha Christie stories with three old women plotting each other's murder, while another piece explores the absurdities of carrying handbags. Nonetheless, they articulate a feminine view of the world, particularly in the "Follies" section where a striptease is translated into a mother's unwavering of an infant.

Ned Chafflet

Afghanistan: Where the cold war hots up.



In 1979, Russian troops rolled into Kabul to crush the Afghan guerrillas. Two years later the Russians are still there. And the guerrillas are still fighting. Working alone, cameraman Nick Downie (ex-SAS) slipped secretly into Afghanistan to join the guerrillas. The film he brought back gives a unique soldier's view of this crucial struggle. See it tonight on TV EYE, 9.30 pm on ITV.



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Poland: how the western banks played into Soviet hands

John Barry argues that the ramshackle economies of eastern Europe should be allowed to collapse

There is something awesome about western Europe's mishandling of its response to the Polish debacle. The crisis has loomed for years. Even its timing, 1980-81, was foreseen five years ago which was also when American leaders urged us to confront the problems raised by Soviet block debts to the West. Nothing significant was done.

It was in 1971 that the Polish government embarked on a "dash for growth" using western technology bought with western loans. By the end of 1974 the strategy was hitting trouble. The debts were mounting, but not the productivity.

By the end of 1975 it was also becoming clear that the spiralling Soviet block debt as a whole was rising, with Poland merely the most precarious example. In June 1976 Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, raised the issue at a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Already, Poland's debt service ratio — the percentage of annual foreign exchange earnings needed to repay principal and interest due on outstanding debt — was somewhere between 20 and 30 per cent, with the other five countries of Soviet Europe not far behind. Italy in 1974 had been shut out of the Eurozone — its debt service ratio reached 10 per cent. Yet now the western banks went on lending.

The strategic implications of loans on this scale were realized. A meeting on East-West technological cooperation organized in Brussels in March 1976 by the Nato economics directorate concluded that "... perhaps the West should exercise greater restraint in future in such concessional areas as credits,

preferential trading conditions and especially high technology sales to a country like the USSR which is able [thus] to divert far greater resources to its military sector..."

Then came Kissinger at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. And by the end of the year, Jacques Billy, Nato's chief economist, was musing publicly whether it was sensible for the West to divert so much of its available credit to Warsaw Pact countries when Nato's own members urgently needed a shortage of western credit which they could afford encouraged. Third World countries to look to communism.

Billy asked if this was not Soviet strategy: to mop up western funds "to stop them being used in other theatres of economic operation."

But the hard questions were not answered — nor have they been, even in the present crisis. The main policy body for western States government sources, has been the *ad hoc* group of major western creditors of Poland which the French government convened in Paris in October 1980. The French called that meeting to coordinate western response to yet another Polish request for cash. The group was born, that is, out of financial rather than political concerns. The upshot is that what has become, for example, the main Whitehall committee on the Polish situation is led by the Treasury, allied with the Bank of England, rather than by the Foreign Office. (The pattern holds the true throughout Europe, so far as I can learn.)

That is nonsense. From the birth of Solidarity, the West's priority became not the orderly repayment of its debts but the fostering of Solidarity and the use of any levers that the West could find to that end. Yet the western governments allowed the banks to continue to dole out policy, with results wholly inimical to the interests the governments were trying to secure.

If Solidarity were to stand a chance, the West has to relax its economic pressures on Poland, because the immediate outcome of Solidarity's victories would clearly be a worsening of Poland's economic plight. The five-day week won in the Gdansk agreement, for example, meant a 15 per cent fall in Polish coal output. Poland had to be given time.



Henry Kissinger, who raised the issue of Soviet block debts in 1976, and Hans Friderichs, chairman of Dresdner Bank, Frankfurt, who has been coordinating talks between western banks and Poland. He visited Poland this week.

to meet those debts. Poles cut imports in 1981. But those imports were needed to fuel the western machinery already installed. The phenomenon economists call the "cascade effect" — whereby a shortage of one part causes ripples throughout industry — took grim hold. Poland, with one third of its capital stock unused, found towards breakdown. Intervention became inevitable.

Yet as this predictable (and predicted) cycle unfolded, western governments proved unable or unwilling to exert effective pressure on their banks. And a prime reason was the dominant influence of treasuries and central banks with their arguments that, even in this past third of the century, the freedom of the commercial banking sector must be observed.

The imminent failure of this substitute for a strategy was foreseen. By the autumn of 1980, Nato had settled down to its policy of military intervention in Poland; and by last spring a series of measures had tentative agreement. But the only contingency considered was direct Soviet intervention of the most

brutal sort — action which would beyond doubt outrage European opinion, that is, Nato's own analysts, however, consistently warned that a Soviet invasion was the first instance less likely than intervention by the Polish military.

Against this contingency, Nato governments concerted no plans. Why not? Because they realized they could not agree. (It was a characteristic Nato response: most of Nato's military preparations are similarly geared to the most likely ones.)

Now the crisis is upon us. There is a good deal of talk about European impotence. The truth is that western Europe is in a strong position — better placed to take action, in fact, than the United States.

It is not hard to discover the reason for American sanctions. The Polish credit in the US is probably second in strength only to the Jewish. But Washington has few levers against eastern Europe. American banks are not among the biggest creditors of Poland, and the eastern bloc governments have to step in and halt normal commercial

What the Soviet block owes

	1970	1970	1981-4
(Net hard-currency debt to the West in billion current US dollars)			
Bulgaria	0.7	2.7	4.5
Czechoslovakia	0.6	3.4	5.6
East Germany	1.4	11.8	18.20
Hungary	0.6	7.0	10.1
Poland	1.1	21.9	31.35
Romania	1.6	9.0	19.21
USSR	1.0	9.6	30.35
Comecon Banks	0.3	4.1	6.7
Total	7.3	69.5	123.140
Source: Economist Intelligence Unit			

States could achieve nothing without European support. United States leverage against the Soviet Union is confined to grain and high technology, particularly to develop the resources of its eastern wilderness. Western Europe, by contrast, is better placed to take action directly against eastern Europe, a point which the communiqué issued by the Nato foreign ministers barely addressed — it appeared designed to disguise the strength of the lever.

To finance the imports it must have if it is ever to get its industry working again, Poland needs massive new hard currency loans. At the start of 1981 one western estimate put Poland's needs in new finance at \$12-15,000 million during the period over 1981-85. Higher estimates have come out of Warsaw since then. Western banks will not credit it without guarantees from their governments.

That crucially simplifies matters. This is not a case — as the embargoes over Iran and Afghanistan were, or as a blockade of South Africa would be — in which western governments have to step in and halt normal commercial

trading. In this case little or no trading will take place unless western governments step in with fresh loans or guarantees. Before governments decide whether to risk billions more of their taxpayers' money to bail out Poland, it is reasonable to ask what foreign policy goals those loans would serve. After a decade of dizzy borrowing, the six countries of Soviet eastern Europe now owe the West more than \$60,000m (gross debt at the end of 1981, according to Nato sources). Most have little chance of repaying their share without transforming their economies, and that has little chance of coming about without radical political change.

Some of the six may have indeed already been caught in the "Polish disease". In the night ago, an ominous foreboding in eastern Europe elsewhere was unnoticed. The Romanian authorities ceased for a time to respond to worried telex messages from western central bankers. There is little doubt, in fact, that Romania is rescheduling its debts without a rescheduling along Polish lines. Nor will rescheduling help Romania much unless it effectively reforms its economy.

After that, take your pick. East Germany in trouble in 1982? Czechoslovakia about the same time? Any bets on Hungary?

It may be in the West's interests to bail out first Poland and then its fellow members of the Warsaw Pact. But it is not means self-evident. There is good evidence that eastern Europe ceased to be an economic asset to the Soviet Union and became instead a burden throughout the mid-1960s. Throughout the 1970s, the West in effect shouldered part of the Soviet burden and thus helped the Soviet Union to maintain its empire.

First, by its readiness to supply cheap credits to the Soviet satellites, the West relieved Moscow of a substantial financial drain. Second, the communists regimes in eastern Europe were given the hope that, with the additional productivity of western machines bought with western credits, they could buy off popular discontent without the need for political reform. So, far from spurting change in eastern Europe, western credits seem mostly to have been used as a cushion against change.

Of all the regimes, that in Poland was most vigorous in pursuing this policy of borrowing. One western expert on the Polish crisis, Professor Mario Nuti of Birmingham University, observed recently that in all their dealings with Solidarity the Polish authorities, faced with a choice between political concessions which would have been cheap in resource terms or costly economic concessions, chose to make the economic concessions. But that, in essence, is the strategy that Warsaw has followed since 1970. And so, to a degree, have all the regimes of the area.

The strategy has failed. Poland's economy, the dominant economy of eastern Europe, has fallen apart. Other regimes are not far behind. The question for the West is whether it is in our interests to pour out further billions to arrest a process which, to the contrary, is not time to refuse further loans and make the rescheduling of existing debts as difficult as possible, to tell the Soviet Union that if it wishes to preserve its ramshackle empire, it must now pay the full cost — or allow real change.

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Germany's bravest peacemaker

On Martin Niemöller's 90th birthday, Paul Oestreicher looks back at the career of this near-legendary German church leader.

To almost universal surprise the slogan "make peace without weapons" — it rhymes in German — is sweeping through the young generation from Hamburg to Munich, from Aachen to Berlin. And it has not stopped on this side of "the Wall". The theme of swords into ploughshares has gripped the public imagination in both German states. In the West a higher proportion of 18-year-olds than anywhere else are opting for a social service alternative to military training. Young East Germans by the thousands are — through the Church — petitioning their government to give them the same kind of option.

What makes this doubly unexpected is that the leadership comes almost entirely from the German Protestant Church. The Church is really a German tradition of pacifist idealism, secular or religious. German Lutheranism has always discouraged dissent from the legitimate demands of the state. Consequently even Hitler's rule was accepted with varying degrees of enthusiasm by the Germans. But a brave minority banded together to form the Confessing Church, the Christian resistance. Their undisputed leader was Pastor Martin Niemöller. In the thirties his name was a household word around the world.

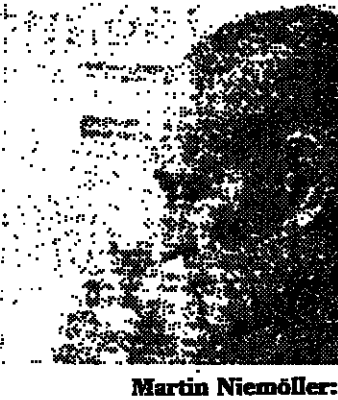
Today Martin Niemöller, celebrating his ninetieth birthday, can take some pride in the fact that without him and his friends a mass peace movement largely based on the German or the Mount would hardly be thinkable. Niemöller was born into a

traditional Prussian parsonage. For a career he chose the Imperial Navy and by the time the First World War ended was commanding a U-boat. The Kaiser's defeat meant unemployment, a period of farm labour and then training for the Lutheran ministry.

By the time Hitler came to power Niemöller was rector of the fashionable Berlin suburb of Dahlem. Many of his parishioners were his parishioners. He was not unsympathetic to a disciplined movement which promised to "clean up" the nation. But as soon as the party began to impose its pagan ideology on the Church he began to organize a clerical resistance movement.

Hitler recognized the threat and summoned him personally. Göring on that occasion confronted him with the transcript of a bugged telephone call. He stood his ground and redoubled his efforts to defeat the Nazi-infected German Christian Movement. "Yet", he was later to confess, "I failed to present the true challenge of Christ to Hitler. I could have and should have."

On July 1 1937 he preached



Martin Niemöller: a restless ministry

the last of his prophetic Dahlem sermons (later published in England as *The Gestapo Defied*). The police were waiting as he left the church. There followed eight years as Hitler's personal prisoner. He survived them in solitary confinement with the Bible — and Shakespeare in English.

Released by the American army in 1945, Niemöller refused to be put on a pedestal. He insisted on sharing the guilt of the German people: "First they came for the Jews", he said, "I was silent. I was not a Jew. Then they came for the Communists. I was silent. I was not a Communist. Then they came for the trade unionists. I was silent. I was not a trade unionist. Then they came for me. There was no one left to speak for me."

A symposium on prophetic ministry for the eighties, the Church's political role today, will mark his ninetieth birthday. There will be no nostalgia. Characteristically, he has never taken time to write an autobiography and does not regret it. With his much younger German-American second wife he will enjoy children and grandchildren, friends from around the world and good cigars and wine. His main regret will be that the Church has learnt so little from its disastrous compromises with those in power. His mind will be in places like Poland and El Salvador, his heart with the young peace marchers and he will still be thanking God that Hitler turned down his crazy patriotic offer to exchange his cell for another stint of U-boat service in the Second World War.

The Church was embar-

assed. It dropped him as its "foreign minister". Twice he was reelected as president by his provincial synod by the slenderest of margins. He ruled the province in episcopal style, though he rejected the title of bishop. He brought warmth, humour and efficiency to the job but little time for democratic niceties, still very much the U-boat captain.

But the peace movement has dominated the latter years of his restless ministry. Like many a prophet he was never easy to live and work with; yet even his political opponents admit to liking him and to accepting the authenticity of his preaching and the integrity of his faith. Only the death of his wife in 1971, some 20 years ago, took away, for a time, his warm smile.

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Paul Oestreicher
The author is Assistant General Secretary of the British Council of Churches.

One of the silliest but least controverted of current political assertions is that British politics are now riven by two kinds of extremism: that of the Labour left, which has driven good Social Democrats out of the party; and that of Mrs Thatcher, who has brought the Conservatives to desert the so-called centre ground of politics which all successful Tory governments had previously occupied.

In other words, Mrs Thatcher and Labour's dominating left are accused almost even-handedly of ideology, as though, beneath the starkly different intentions of the two parties, the essential attitude and quality of mind was the same in each case. The term "ideological" is assumed to be self-defining and generally used as a term of abuse, particularly nowadays by Social Democrats offering a rescue from this unholy predicament.

The objection, however, is not to the word in its more technical and precise meaning: the science of ideas. We all recognize that civilized people have advanced their moral understanding and their social concepts by the illumination of ideologies. What we see rightly as dangerous is the attachment of all political faith and action to a single ideology — forgetful of the natural limits of human understanding — in the belief that it will somehow open the gate to Utopia.

It is not altogether unfair to apply the word ideology to socialism since it is a creed embracing almost every aspect of life, which is to be imposed, in theory, by the collective will and in the collective interest. The socialist tends to believe that such virtue as exists in mankind, and which vision of a moral existence as is open to us, can be effectively unlocked only by a socialist system.

Ronald Butt

Don't tag the Tories with the wrong label

In practice, of course, most members of the Labour Party have hitherto not been ideologists in this total sense. Though they see a special virtue in collective responsibility and action, they have recognized that liberty depends on reserving every individual's right to a large measure of personal responsibility and freedom of action, acknowledging that both efficiency and liberty depend on maintaining a substantial area of working life that is not controlled by the state.

Conservatism, of whatever variety, is, however, in no sense an ideology in the way that socialism is. Conservatives are influenced by ideas like everyone else; the conviction that mankind is better governed by evolving tradition and by political stability than by root-and-branch change is an idea, albeit grounded in empiricism. But Conservatives seldom believe that the existing system is above correction or favour absolute remedies to be imposed in the face of all other considerations.

How, then, does the application of "ideologist" to Mrs Thatcher stand up to this test, and particularly to comparison with the condition of the Labour Party? What has happened to Labour is first that the dominant left is preparing to implement a much more thoroughgoing state-controlled society than

we have ever experienced — from industry to such matters of individual concern as education — promising irreversible socialism. Secondly, lacking confidence that a Labour government would ever impose total socialism so long as it remained genuinely responsive to the electorate, the left is bent on rearranging the Labour Party to make its aims possible. It seeks to make a Labour government, a Labour Prime Minister and Labour MPs subservient to small causes of ideological motivation machine politicians with no responsibility to the wider electorate.

Mrs Thatcher is also an idealist since she is totally committed to an idea that a healthy economy and a contented and prosperous society require what used to be called a balanced budget, the reduction of state borrowing and the control of the money supply. Keynes, in the conditions of his time, thought somewhat the opposite: that state borrowing could create industrial activity and prosperity, reducing unemployment. That was also an economic and social idea.

There is, however, no reason to accuse Mrs Thatcher of being more ideological in her way than Keynesian politicians were in theirs. There is nothing wrong with applying an idea in

politics but politicians willing to preserve stability must carry the people with them and must recognize the limitations of their design. Mrs Thatcher has never shown the slightest sign of pushing her ideology so far as to ignore this proviso.

Nor has she any equivalent to the ideology of the left which seeks "irreversible socialism." We have yet to hear her speak of "irreversible capitalism."

Above all, she lacks the ultimate "ideological" drive which moves the Labour left. It is not simply the left's policies for the industrial revolution driven the democrats out of the Labour Party, but the left's anti-parliamentarianism, and its belief that by the power of "party democracy" and in the name of its ideological vision it is entitled to impose by machine politics a wholly new system of party government on the nation.

Who, then, can rationally apply the word "ideological" to Mrs Thatcher and the Labour Party, pretending that it means the same sort of thing?

Labour may be rescued from its dangerous ideology by the great Bishop of Exeter, who, in that event, its predominant influence is again restored to the likes of Mr Denis Healey and Mr Peter Shore, it is a question of how necessary the Social Democratic Party will be. If, however, as is more likely, Mr Healey and Mr Shore are cragged behind the chariot of the left, then the pragmatists of British politics, the people who recognize the proper limitations as well as the benefits of ideologies, will be the Alliance and Mrs Thatcher. If we are to have a healthy and free political society, the centre ground must lie between the positions they now occupy.

The outsider in line for David Lane's job

My money is firmly on Peter Newsam, the ILBA's education officer, to succeed David Lane as chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality in April. The appointment will not be announced for a few days but I gather on good authority that Newsam, 53, who has been with the ILBA since 1972, came top of the list of the three or four names considered for the job.

Among the qualifications which make him suitable are that he sits on the Swann Committee, which looks into the problems of the ethnic minorities in education, and he has played a major part in the development of the ILBA's Multi-Ethnic Association. His appointment would of course come as a surprise to those who thought the job would go to someone from within the commission — a view which is ground since the highly critical select committee report, which recommended that the commission's powers be reduced. I gather that if an outsider like Mr Newsam were to be chosen, there could be a few resignations within the commission.

Side tracks

Though it is a very inhospitable area now, Tamarrasset — the area in Algeria where Mr Thatcher was last seen — has always been rough territory. In Saharan terms it is close to the

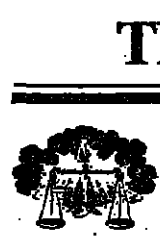
celebrated cave paintings of Tassili. Tassili n'Ajjer is an enormous, curiously eroded mass of sandstone in the middle of the desert (its name means Plateau of Rivers). It is full of deep gorges and ravaged cliffs and it was here in the early part of the century that a French explorer found the first in a series of extraordinary cave paintings believed to date back to 4,000 BC.

The drawings showed elephants, hippos, antelopes and giraffes, quite apart from a number of different kinds of people — hunters as well as farmers. The people, according to the drawings, wore baskets on their heads, had shaved heads and sometimes wore horns. They buried their dead, it is thought, in breast-shaped stone mounds which are unopened to this day.

The presence of the animal drawings suggests that the area was far more fertile and accessible at one time than it is now, a supposition supported by the account in Herodotus (roughly 484 BC-424 BC) that horses could still cross the Sahara in his time and by the fact that pollen from ilex, olive, elm and lime have been found in Tassili in association with cattle bones dating back to 3,000 BC. Paintings of horse-drawn chariots have also been found in the area and some believe there was once a chariot route taking what is now Niger with Tripoli.

More social gains

Noel Parry, head of the sociology department at North London Polytechnic, and a member of the British Sociological Association's



Following my F.E. Smith anecdote the other day, hear from John Campbell that he has just delivered his biography of Smith to publishers Jonathan Cape. It has been five years in the making and Campbell believes it is the first properly researched life of the great man. It contains a controversial chapter defending his role in the Casement trial plus a number of unpublished Smith stories. Here are two, which both involve Jimmy Thomas, leader of the railwaymen in the 1920s.

executive, provides today's three practical uses of the social sciences. Dr Parry is worried about media bias against the social sciences, so this extract from his letter will help redress the balance.

"(1) The practice of bringing parents (especially mothers) into hospital with their sick children, and to foster children's play in the wards, as an aid to speedier recovery. This was implemented against considerable organizational opposition.

"(2) The relationship between social factors, such as social class and sexual divisions, in relation to the distribution in the population of disease, educational and occupational opportunities, social mobility and other aspects of life chances, including unemployment.

"(3) The concept of the self-

Thomas was a proud man, especially fond of his accent and his dropped aitches. One day he complained to F.E. that he had a terrible hangover. "I'm afraid I've an 'ell of an 'eadache'." F.E. replied smoothly: "Try a couple of aspirins."

The other story tells how, when Thomas was elected to the House of Commons in 1910, he was at first bewildered by the corridors of power. He asked F.E. the way to the gent's and was told: "Take the first left and then go along the corridor. You'll find a door marked 'Gentlemen' but don't let that worry you."

fulfilling prophecy has been used in research to show the importance of teachers' definitions and those of others on educational performance.

I must confess I was under the impression that the idea of the "self-fulfilling prophecy" had been disproved by later research, but I hope that does not mean I am biased. Three final uses tomorrow when I shall also award the winning bottle, with the aid of Michael Posner, chairman of the Social Science Research Council.

It looks to me as if they are ordering these things better in France. The Maury government has increased the budget for social science research by 30, yes, 30, per cent this year. Not bad.

But what is more remarkable is the whole-hearted government



belief that more investment in research is the best way to help France towards a healthier economy and a healthier society. A national conference on research policy was opened yesterday by President François Mitterrand himself. It is the culmination of thousands of hours of meetings, hundreds of kilos of paper, produced during the last four months by researchers throughout the country.

True fellowship

There is one accolade which scientists, unlike the rest of us, cherish more than a mention in

the New Year or Birthday honours lists. Better than a life peerage, much better than a knighthood is election to the Royal Society. For the scientist, FRs after one's name means far more than any number of letters in front of it. So it will be of more than passing interest to our scientific readers to find the Royal Society receiving criticism for perpetuating a certain type of Fellow.

Dr Herbert Eisener, a former director of the Explosion and Flame Laboratory of the Health and Safety Executive, writing in *New Scientist*, reveals that Cambridge has done much better than Oxford, London or any other universities in nurturing potential Fellows. He says that the number of Cambridge graduates elected to Fellowships since 1971 is between three and five times the number to be expected based on the size of the university's science student population. The number of Oxford graduates elected since 1971 is between 1.7 and 2.5 times the number to be expected while the University of London actually falls significantly short of its quota (and other universities are "hardly in the running").

Specifically, after eliminating Fellows whose first university through accident of birth was outside the UK and those whose antecedents are less well documented, Dr Eisener says that of the 286 remaining Fellows elected since 1971, 93 (33 per cent) came from Cambridge, 31 (11 per cent) from Oxford, 59 (21 per cent) from London, and 105 (35 per cent) from other universities.

Dr Eisener's research clearly shows that Oxbridge continues to

cream off the best undergraduates and the very best graduates. But he asks why there such a disparity between Oxford and Cambridge in Royal Society Fellowships. Their teaching staffs were surely equally eminent? He therefore inclines to the view that the Royal Society, like other learned societies, propagates and perpetuates its own kind.

Hair-raising

The latest fashion fad favoured by YMT's (young male trendies) is, I am told, to wear a plaid in the hair. No longer confined to pirates and eccentric members of the YMT, plait-wearing is now popular with artists, designers and musicians, although advertising copywriters and even lawyers are known to indulge.

Certainly, plaits are more hygienic than the spiked-glass atrocities of punk hairstyles, yet plaits are also intended to shock. The typical wearer will appear perfectly respectable from the front: three-piece suit, tie, polished shoes. Only when he turns his head will the full force of the mad strike.

Dress designer Rory West is one YMT who has taken up the habit. "I used to have long, green hair," he tells me, "then one night I decided to shave it all off. I left this little snail's hair green bit hanging down." He is often stopped in the street by people who tell him he has something on his shoulder.

Barbers suffer a strange compulsion to cut plaits off at night, so most wearers look after their own hair.

Peter Watson

مكتبة من الأصم



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BANKERS AND THE BANK

One can sympathise with the Cabinet as it grapples with the Monopolies Commission's report on the future of the Royal Bank of Scotland. At any time ministers prefer the commission to take the odium of deciding delicate take-overs off the government's back. All the more devoutly have they wished the commission to come to a firm conclusion on this occasion, when the Governor of the Bank of England has placed his own prestige in favour of one bid, and against another, when the take-over has aroused such strong feelings within the Scottish community, and when half the nation's departments of state from the Foreign Office to the Treasury have become embroiled in the dispute.

By all accounts, the commission has stepped back from the final responsibility and put the ball back into the Government's court. And that, although not a particularly brave decision on the part of the commission is where it should be. The Royal Bank of Scotland take-over has raised issues of the future of banking control, the status of the Bank of England, relations with China, and the future of Edinburgh as a financial centre, which are far beyond the normal questions of monopoly and free competition raised by a con-

tested bid. By adamantly opposing the bid from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the Governor of the Bank of England has made it difficult for ministers, let alone the Monopolies Commission, to gain any advice without damaging the prestige of the whole Bank of England. By proceeding with the bid against the Governor's advice, the Hongkong Bank has inevitably challenged the whole system of discreet control and informal guidance on which the banking system is regulated.

The compromise response, and the one which the Monopolies Commission seems to have been tempted into, is to avoid offence by using the Scottish factor as grounds to refuse both suitors. Thus all parties would be equally disappointed because all would be disappointed equally. Yet this would solve nothing. It would not ensure the future of an independent Royal Bank of Scotland, whose directors have stated that they must merge if they are to thrive in a competitive international scene. It would not meet the interests of the Royal Bank's shareholders, whose shares have already fallen 50p on news of the Monopolies Commission. It would not meet the questions of compe-

tiveness posed by the projected British clearing bank system. Above all it would not meet the problems posed by the challenge to Britain's informal system of banking controls.

The Governor of the Bank of England has attempted to enforce these informal controls through discreet guidance and he has had his bluff called. Informal controls only work when the participants are prepared to accept them voluntarily and when the regulator has the judgment not to push advice beyond the point where his authority will be challenged.

This is the nettle which the Cabinet must now grasp. Unless it feels that the Royal Bank's employees and shareholders can do better independently, or unless it believes that there are strong financial or moral grounds for refusing the Hongkong Bank's entry — and neither seem sensible beliefs on present evidence — then it should accept that the old order is dead and that the market should take its course. Banking could do with the competition of a new entrant and that entrant is best chosen on the basis of the suitor who values the Royal Bank highest. The pieces of banking regulation can then be picked up, and legislation introduced as required.

MR GORMLEY VOICES HIS DOUBTS

As the miners begin to cast their votes in the pithead ballot today, many of them may feel that they are making a bet which they can win, but cannot lose. Backing the call for a strike "if necessary" does not commit the union to action, and there may be a few extra pounds to be squeezed out of the National Coal Board by threat alone. But industrial disputes take on a momentum of their own, and a vote now for a strike would put matters on a footing where modest compromise or retreat would become far more difficult, and a strike might become inevitable even without most of those involved wanting one.

One experienced eye, at least, sees that the bet is not without risk of loss. Mr Joe Gormley, still president of the union, has written in yesterday's *Daily Express* to give forceful warning, in funeral black borders, of the dangers to the union, the industry, the labour movement and the country that might follow a coal strike. He believes that the board's financial position rules out a concession of "more than a few quid", and adds that there is not a union in the country which has done better since Mrs Thatcher moved to Downing Street — an observation

which is probably true, though almost equally unwelcome to Mrs Thatcher and Mr Scargill.

The miners' claim is for 23 per cent, and the coal board's offer stands at 9.5 per cent, or 10.5 per cent for men with long service. The claim is far in excess of the present rate of inflation (about 12 per cent). It is based on an assessment of what is needed to restore miners to the position they were given by the 1972 Wilberforce award. The custom of negotiating to return to some past high point of negotiating success was, of course, one of the most fruitful hasteners of inflation in the sixties and seventies. In this instance, the claim cannot be sustained either in terms of the industrial pecking order or of purchasing power: miners have risen in the industrial league, even if no price is put on their relatively high security of employment these days. The cost of living since 1972 has risen 274 per cent, while miners' earnings would have risen 385 per cent even if they accepted the offer on the table.

The union's claim is little more than a bargaining position. Much more rigid to impose would determine the fate of the board's offer. In spite

of the Government's energetic efforts to encourage industrial markets for coal (another service for which Mrs Thatcher deserves the union's gratitude), coal sales depend critically on being able to remain competitive with other sources of power and (in the increasingly important export market) with foreign coal producers. Many customers would simply be driven out of business by a large price increase.

The offer already leans quite heavily on speculative factors: it would commit to the pay bill three-quarters of the predicted income from the price rise that took effect in November. The board's expensive programme to develop new capacity as old faces are worked out will be threatened unless this financial year's 4 per cent improvement in productivity is maintained next year. February's triumph over pit closures did not alter geological realities: the NCB closed ten pits last year, the labour force shrank, and recruitment dropped sharply. Coal mining can only keep up production and employment by a constant process of re-investment. Even if the miners succeeded in exacting an offer, a better offer than the present one, they could only do so at the expense of the future of their own industry.

MR REAGAN'S CHINA TRIANGLE

The decision of the American government this week not to supply aircraft of an advanced type to Taiwan may have satisfied the Chinese if it had been made six months ago. Mr Holdridge's talks on Sino-American relations in Peking have shown that it is no longer a concession large enough to allay China's distrust of President Reagan. Further talks on arms sales to Taiwan and other aspects of the deteriorating relations between China and America are promised. Taiwan will remain the crux.

In Office President Reagan has not modified his attachment to Taiwan. At first he ignored the advice of the Pentagon and the CIA that the advanced aircraft were not necessary for Taiwan's defence. Representations by the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua, do not appear to have made much impression. In press attacks the last few weeks the Chinese have made clear that their concern over Taiwan is quite strong enough for it seriously to damage relations with the United States, denying that American friendship in face of the Russian enemy was so valuable as to allow them to overlook American action over Taiwan.

China's distrust first arose with Mr Reagan's promise that "official" relations with Taiwan would be resumed under his presidency, despite the withdrawal of American recognition of Taiwan's government and the formal relations with Peking determined by President Carter.

Although the word "official" has had to be swallowed, President Reagan has not been diverted from treating relations with Taiwan and those with the Chinese mainland as two separate questions for each of which a unilateral American policy could be decided upon.

It is easy to trace and to explain the entrenched attitudes on both sides. President Reagan's emotions probably go back to the pro-China sentiment that reached a peak during the war. Hopes were dashed by the communist victory in 1949. It coincided with the height of the cold war in Europe: an appalled American chagrin at this "loss" of an American ally was the result. When the chance of the Korean war enabled President Truman to lay down the barrier of the seventh fleet to save Taiwan the Chinese, passionately concerned to unify their country, saw themselves foiled in the last act of a civil war that promised to attain China's unity for the first time in this century.

Taiwan became in some American eyes what it proclaimed itself to be, the true government of China, temporarily displaced by communist and therefore un-Chinese puppets of the Soviet Union; or it was manifestly part of the "free world" in the global division of the world that captured the American mind in the fifties; or, even if the democratic credentials of its government were found wanting, it was an island that loved America and could be loved in return. From such an alluvium of emotion President Reagan's feelings grew to the

point where he could see no reason to deny any needs that Taiwan pressed upon him, even though an unyielding anti-Russian China had become a card in the global game. Taiwan and China evidently occupied different corners in his scheme of things.

This wartime and post-war American sentiment — in an older generation — has never weighed up the more deeply rooted emotions of Chinese nationalism. These are not a product of the last forty years, they go back at least to the cession of Taiwan following Japan's defeat in China in 1895, a far more powerful stimulant to Chinese nationalism than the opium wars earlier in the century. Since Mr Deng's regime in China today is basically one that has turned away from revolutionary aims to return to the national aims of unity and strength that blossomed after 1895, it follows that Taiwan is the missing piece that matters most to China's unity, a piece that was snatched from them by chance and misfortune in 1949.

But Taiwan, of course, is a very different problem for China now than it was in 1949; it has become a property not easily subject to takeover. How can such a phenomenon of economic growth be absorbed by a mainland whose record in the last thirty years has been mostly turbulent and unpredictable? Mr Deng is seized of such facts and knows that it will take time before the security and progress he is trying to bring about in China can make a marriage even seem tolerable for Taiwan.

Helping industry to plan ahead

From the Director General of the British Institute of Management

Sir, Your assessment of the 1982 economic prospects (leading article, January 2) presented a view with which management and industry would broadly concur. You state, however, that Government can do little to ensure that manufacturing companies which are improving productivity can continue to do so in "a more normal economic environment".

I do not consider that Government should be led to believe that it is incapable of offering assistance to industry whose efforts during a period of unprecedented economic recession have been notable.

You rightly point out that investment cuts have fallen puniitively on capital expenditure programmes. Surely then there is a case for a modest relaxation of the PSBR target and for lifting the present restrictions which prevent available private finance from being invested in public sector projects. The removal of these restraints would amount to a slight deflation, which would perform the invaluable service of absorbing the extensive spare capacity in private manufacturing industry but should not be seen as contributing to the chronic inflation which it is essential to overcome.

It is equally important for Government and in particular the Department of Industry to realise that industrial prosperity must ultimately depend upon the creation of a stable environment in which business can plan for the future.

To this end it is imperative that Government takes a lead in identifying and promoting a clear industrial policy which will ease our transition to a modernised industrial structure.

If Government implemented these measures it could do so with the assurance that any glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel would not be discounted as a mere hallucination.

Yours faithfully,
ROY CLOSE,
Director General,
British Institute of Management,
Management House,
Parker Street, WC2,
January 5.

Marconi in suspense

From Mr Bernard Conlan, MP for Gateshead, East (Labour)

Sir, The inordinate length of time being taken by the Ministry of Defence to make a choice between the competing bids of the Dutch, Hollande Signaal Apparaten, and Britain's Marconi, to supply the Tracker Radar for the new Lightweight Seawolf missile system for the Royal Navy, is creating severe difficulties for Marconi in Gateshead, Leamington and Chelmsford and is destroying the morale of the 6,000 workforce.

As the Prime Minister frequently reminds us, it is the Government's settled policy to purchase defence equipment abroad only when an alternative British product fails by a substantial margin on grounds such as cost, technical and operational characteristics or timescale.

It is understood that the Royal Navy have expressed a preference, albeit marginal, for Marconi on grounds of technical performance, experience of integration in ships, continuing support to the Fleet, etc. This being so, why is the decision being constantly deferred?

Current uncertainty is damaging the export potential of the Marconi Group, and, quite understandably, other firms are waiting for evidence of acceptance by the Royal Navy. Overseas customers will not wait too long.

There are, of course, wider implications. In these areas of extremely advanced technology, national governments, including the Dutch, protect their industry by providing maximum support. If Britain is to preserve this technology, and secure its industrial base, our Government must clearly demonstrate its willingness to do so. The decision is long overdue and it is required very soon.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD CONLAN,
House of Commons,
January 6.

Shakespeare in China

From Mr Paul Gotch

Sir, Mr Chen Chun Yeh, in his interesting account ("A hit, a palpable hit in China" January 2) of Shakespeare in China mentions Toby Robertson's help with the production, in Chinese, of *Measure for Measure*. He did not mention, however, that this collaboration was made possible by the endeavours of the British Council, perhaps because he believes that this would be immediately understood by your readers.

May I, therefore, explain that it was as a result of the successful council visit to China of the Old Vic in 1979 that Toby Robertson, with the designer, Alan Barrett, and lighting specialist, Keith Edmundson, returned in 1981 to direct the Peking People's Art Theatre production of *Measure for Measure*. This was part of the consolidation of the council's work in China.

The British Council's annual report for 1980-81 also mentions the tour of China by the Music Group of London, who performed with such notable success in Peking and Shanghai, teaching master-classes in the country's premier conservatoires, that invitations have been issued for a return visit by members of this group, also.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL GOTCH,
15a Copse Hill,
Wimbledon, SW20.

Tax decision on North Sea oil

From Mr Algy Cluff

Sir, The Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Energy are shortly to consider their response to the representations on taxation recently submitted by those oil companies engaged in North Sea exploration and development. The form of that response is a matter of the greatest concern to our country and it is important that the issues are appreciated by the public; for, if there is to be no regard paid to the oil companies' case, there will surely be violent recrimination in the future and it is accordingly as much a tenth of our own.

The problem, simply stated, is that political perception of the North Sea, to the extent that it exists at all, is confined to regarding it as a device to raise revenue rather than to create wealth. This perception has now led to the North Sea acquiring the dubious reputation of being the most heavily taxed oil province in the world barring Norway, which is in no sense comparable, having a population less than a tenth of our own.

The British North Sea fiscal system (apart from being virtually incomprehensible so badly has it been constructed) has ceased to acknowledge the profound uncertainties and the unparalleled commercial risks which attend the oil companies. The tax rate is currently suspended between the unreasonable and the irresponsible.

I believe that the Department of Energy is aware of this and of the disturbed state of the oil companies' morale. I am sure that the Treasury will maintain its relentless pursuit of additional revenue. It is, Sir, deeply depressing to be part of the fledgling British oil industry and to realize how much real wealth,

financial and intellectual, it could generate for Britain if only Government would provide for the oil companies to profit to a degree consistent with the risks they take.

The odds against a commercial oil discovery being made in the North Sea must now have lengthened to approximately 14 to 1 and the size of such fields is diminishing all the time. The present tax rates (cumulatively amounting to around 90 per cent on profits, including a supplementary petroleum duty which is, in practice, a tax on revenue regardless of profit) would be unreasonable if the odds were practically even.

I urge the Government to reflect how much good for this country will result from a positive response to the proposals of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association (UKOOA) and of the Association of British Independent Exploration Companies (BRINDEX) and to consider carefully the implications of sustaining the severe pressure under which the industry operates.

Being a truly international business the prospect increases daily that the lights of Aberdeen will be if not actually extinguished, sadly dimmed in the coming years. The story of North Sea exploration is undeniably one of conspicuous success. However, Ambrose Bierce once defined success as the one unparagonable sin against one's fellows, and I am afraid the North Sea oil companies are being unjustly penalized for their achievements.

Yours sincerely,
ALGY CLUFF,
Clova,
Lumsden,
Aberdeenshire,
January 3.

Outside Parliament

From Mr Peter Tatchell

Sir, Frank Field (January 9) accepts the legitimacy of extra-parliamentary action prior to the granting of the universal franchise. However, he apparently doubts that it is possible to cite equally impressive and justifiable extra-parliamentary action since the adult suffrage was won.

This is a surprising view from a parliamentary representative of the Labour movement. The recent history and finest hours of this movement have included struggles not only outside of Parliament, but sometimes even outside the law.

In response to threats of longer hours, wages cuts and lockouts in the mines the 1926 General Strike brought organised labour into direct confrontation against the elected government.

To defend impoverished tenants from exorbitant rates and rents, unjust legislation was defied by Labour councillors at Poplar in 1921 and Clay Cross in 1971.

Only a decade ago, free and independent trade unionism was preserved at the cost of workers refusing to recognise the Industrial Relations Act. The AUEW incurred huge fines and five

dockers were imprisoned for contempt of court. Their release, and the defeat of the Act, was won through a campaign of non-compliance with the law and the threat of large scale strikes.

The miners' strike for living wages in 1974 went so far as to bring about the eventual defeat of the Heath government. Far from condemning the strike, the movement applauded and took advantage of it to secure the election of a Labour government.

These extra-parliamentary actions were necessary because rulers ignored the voices of the poor and the powerless. They will probably be necessary again in the future to oppose elected, but tyrannical, governments and oppressive laws.

Labour has never believed that election by universal franchise gives government a legislative carte blanche and automatic moral authority for its every action. Odious and draconian laws have always been challenged by the Labour movement through extra-parliamentary action — and hopefully they always will be.

Yours sincerely,
PETER TACHELL,
45 Arrol House,
Rockingham Street, SE1,
January 10.

Farming research cuts

From the Director of the Henry Doubleday Research Association

Sir, Lord Balerno's letter (December 22) to the Secretary of the Agricultural Research Council's surprise attack on our heritage and our future in the fields of agricultural and horticultural research. They are also shutting down the Pomology and the Food and Beverages Divisions at Long Ashton Research Station, and both these and the Scottish closures will save £3m by 1983-84, a trifling sum on flying Concordes.

About 100 first-class scientific men will join the unemployed, breaking up teams working on new techniques of strawberry breeding, tissue culture, growth regulators, and microbiological safety in foods, all of which are more important in horticulture than microphysics. It is folly to spend millions on half the staff packing 64,000 "bits" of information on to penny piece-sized chips when you sack the men who are finding the knowledge that can only go on a chip if

someone can do the research that finds it.

Included in this short-sighted slaughter is the work of G. G. Stott, Britain's only willow expert, on harnessing biomass energy that grows on trees, with our national collection of only 300 varieties, compared with Sweden's 3,000. What is the use of training teenagers for scientific careers when the institutions that serve agriculture and horticulture, our most efficient industries, are destroyed by those who do not know enough to realise that when you cut out the growing points of trees you cripple them forever?

Lord Balerno's suggestion of axing the Agricultural Research Council instead and dividing the saving between the research stations is an excellent one. These quangos should be the first to go.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.
WRENCE L. HILL,
Henry Doubleday Research Association,
Covent Lane,
Bocking,
Braintree, Essex.

London's transport

From Mr Nigel Seymour

Sir, The type of policy body which Sir Peter Massfield (December 22) has proposed for London is in fact the type that has been operating successfully for many years in Hamburg (where it originated) and in Munich. The Germans call it a *Verkehrsverbund*, which can best be translated as a transport confederation.

It performs exactly the functions which Sir Peter describes, i.e. it plans the development of a truly integrated public transport system: contracts with operators, including the main-line railways, to supply services at an agreed price; receives all revenues from fares and other sources, and acts as paymaster to the various operators (which may include private enterprise firms).

The growth of this type of organization in Hamburg was stimulated by the fact that the main-line railways (DB) had for years operated cross-town suburban services (known as S-Bahn) which were inevitably part of the local transport system, and they took the initiative in proposing the development of the S-Bahn system.

This is in stark contrast to the total lack of interest of BR in developing cross-town services in London even where existing tracks are available (for a service via Blackfriars and Farringdon), which is no doubt due to "regional thinking" within BR.

This is something that a London *Verkehrsverbund*, suitably staffed, might be able to correct.

But there is a much broader aspect of transport planning in London which a new policy body might be able to tackle, provided it is headed by people whose thinking is untrammelled by consideration of the vested interests of the operators and their employees and who are prepared unflinchingly to determine what are truly the most economic methods of providing adequate public transport for Londoners.

This is the question of whether massive investment in the BR rail system makes economic sense; and whether at any rate some of the routes at present occupied by BR rails would not be serving a far more valuable social function if they were converted into limited-access roads, on which express bus services could be run.

The GLC ought even now to be giving urgent attention to this question, but is failing to do so; and the Government ought to make clear to the GLC that it is prepared in principle to make BR evacuate certain routes. After all the routes belong to the nation, and BR is able to keep functioning only because the Government gives it massive subsidies. Thus the Government is both BR's hand and its paymaster, so there can be no question that the Government controls BR.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL SEYMOUR,
Bathelton Court,
Taunton,
Somerset.

Social science in practice

From the Chairman of the Social Science Research Council

Sir, May I offer your readers a foretaste of what we shall be doing in the future? We seek to support both fundamental and practical work. I myself may tend to philistine vulgarity — in my own work I actually try to be useful; but not all good empirical work is of that kind; by any means, and I can assure Professor MacRae (January 12) that much of our research is far removed from "plumbing".

Alas, by one of those ironies of public life, those journalists who are more philistine than myself lampoon us for supporting, say, "useless" social anthropology, while the most distinguished members of the professorial deplorable our attempts to be useful.

Despite gunfire from both sides, we will continue to encourage both sorts of research, because we are certain, as Professor MacRae points out, that they are mutually supportive.

Equally the work we support has in the past and will in the future be chosen for its excellence; we will encourage such work without fear or favour or political interference. Our independence under our royal charter will be used with discretion and wisdom as we can summon, but it will not be surrendered.

It is most apparent, perhaps, in our support of macro-economics, where all the main strands of research are vigorously present in our portfolio; both those bits which ministers may seem to like and those they dislike. No monoliths are built in Temple Avenue.

We do have to reject nearly 75 per cent of the applications that come to us, partly on grounds of timeliness or promise, partly because of shortage of cash. I keep an eye on the margin of rejection.

The last batch of near misses that I inspected contained some good stuff that we should have liked to have funded — but they were a mixed bag, not left wing nor right wing, not especially "useful" nor especially "fundamental". Just good research.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL POSNER,
Social Science Research Council,
1 Temple Avenue, EC4,
January 12.

From Professor Robert Moore

Sir, In the article on the proposed Social Science Research Council cuts and reorganization (January 8) David Walker attributes to me views I attributed to others.

I have always found the facts about poverty, educational inequality and the occupational disadvantage of women to be quite neutral. Critics of the social sciences (by no means confined to Conservative back benches) seem to think that the facts are themselves political. As a social scientist I subscribe to no such simple, and simply untenable, view.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT MOORE,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of Sociology,
Edward Wright Building,
Dunbar Street,
Old Aberdeen,
January 11.

The Golan Heights

From the Archdeacon of Oxford

Sir, I think Professor Colonel Draper (January 8) has been rash in venturing to criticize the excellent and well-informed letter of Mr Terence Pfitte (December 30).

In view of the improper and unedifying use of the Golan by Syrian forces between 1949 and 1967, it is not surprising that "Israel has introduced... a system of law administration that would function in... a legal vacuum".

Professor Draper is correct in stating that "Israel law has, in practice, been operative in the Golan for the past 15 years". Syria had no option but to keep out, following the defeat of Syrian forces in 1967.

If Syria and the other Arab countries would follow Egypt's example in the Camp David accord there could be the basis for a full and final peace between Israel and her Arab neighbours in that part of the Middle East which is so much to be desired.

Yours faithfully,
C. WITTON-DAVIES,
Archdeacon's Lodging,
Christ Church,
Oxford,
January 8.

Capital error

From Mr E. J. Nickson

Sir, Your recent correspondents tell us that Ruritania employs Slavonic words for its currency, the party newspaper and capital city. My recollection of *The Prisoner of Zenda* and its sequel is that all Ruritaniens, including the proletariat, spoke German as their native tongue (thus enabling our hero to substitute effectively for the King).

We all know that, at the end of the last war, the Allies forced Poland to move bodily westwards and thus to occupy a large slice of German-speaking territory. But it was new to me that a similar thing had happened in Ruritania. Perhaps this has only now been disclosed from the latest opening of official records under the 30-year rule?

Yours sincerely,
E. J. NICKSON,
Secretary, Bund of Hope,
31 Lowfield Road, W3,
January 11.

UK hopes in £800m Saudi power plan

By Rupert Morris
The British electricity supply industry has won an important victory over American competition in Saudi Arabia by persuading the Saudis to adopt a system that will favour British manufacturers, bidding for a share of work worth £800m.

British Electricity International, the overseas consultancy arm of the Central Electricity Generating Board, is advising the Saudis in Riyadh, the capital, where a £40m supply system is planned, with much of the construction, electrical and control equipment hopefully to be supplied by British firms.

But the bigger prize is the national grid system which will cover 5,000 miles and cost about £800m to build between now and the year 2003.

The Saudis are working to a plan prepared by the American consultant Charles T. Main, but have rejected its advice in two significant areas.

The American system, based on gas turbines, would use voltages of either 220 kilovolts or 500kv. The system favoured in Europe is 400kv, and BEI's representations to the Saudis have been supported by the French, who are influential in the south, and the Germans, who have a foothold in Jeddah and the west. A 380kv system is now expected to be adopted nationally.

The Saudis are also moving away from reliance on gas turbines in favour of thermal steam plants, with big power stations sited in the south, and the American plan, which has a 50-m team in Riyadh, seems to have won increasing Saudi confidence.

BEI's success is all the more welcome as Britain has lost ground 10 years ago with the Saudis' decision to opt for American frequencies of 60 hertz, rather than the British 50 hertz - giving American manufacturers a head start.

The new electricity programme will provide opportunities for British firms to supply switchgear, cables, fittings, process plant and high technology control systems.

First step by a Court to capture ACC

By Philip Robinson and Paul Maidment

Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes a Court last night took the first step towards making a takeover bid for the voting shares of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation.

His proposals to surmount the major obstacle to gaining control of ACC - cutting back the 51 per cent which ACC owns in Central Independent Television - were given to the Independent Broadcasting Authority late last night. The IBA said that a decision on the proposals, details of which were not known, would be made after they had been considered at a meeting of the Central Independent television board this morning.

The IBA said that Mr Holmes a Court has given notice that he was making what they described as an offer for ACC.

The IBA has already said that it will not agree to a non-British resident controlling a United Kingdom company.

ACC suspended its shares on the Stock Exchange on Monday pending an announcement concerning a change of control of the company. At a suspension price of 54p, the company was worth around £29m. Mr Holmes a Court, who joined the board last month, took 3 per cent of the voting shares, spent most of last year picking up more than 50 per cent of ACC non-voting stock, now worth £15m.

It is widely expected that this plan will mean the end of Lord Grade as £200,000 a year chairman of a company he built up over 25 years but which lost £5m in the first half of this financial year.



Holmes a Court: media ambitions.

assets within the group which he could liquidate to finance the purchase of a new company. Fleet Holdings, being set up by fellow ACC director, Lord Matthews, which will include all Express Newspaper titles, Morgan-Grampian and the South Wales Argus. The publications are at present owned by Trafalgar House.

According to Australian analysts, a clue to Mr Holmes a Court's intentions will come from which of his companies he uses to gain control of ACC. They say that if he uses a loss-maker, it will indicate that he intends to sell on to a third party, possibly after enfranchising the non-voting shares. This is based on observations of his past takeover battles.

It is known that Mr Holmes a Court has ambitions in the United Kingdom to be an influential newspaper and television owner.

Meanwhile, in a statement yesterday, ACC - which is embroiled in a legal battle with 10 of its non-voting institutional shareholders led by the Post Office pension fund who are objecting to the near £750,000 golden handshake to dismissed managing director Mr Jack Gill - said Friday's special shareholders meeting to approve the payout has been adjourned.

The group has already given an undertaking to the Post Office that it would not pay over any money or sell Mr Gill any property

Lloyd's to pay for Gulf war ship's bill

A judge has ruled that Lloyd's of London underwriters are responsible for what may be a \$100m (£33.3m) insurance bill for some of the 70 ships held up in the Shatt-el-Arab waterway as a result of the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr Justice Staughton yesterday gave his decision on a dispute involving a German-owned ship, the Bamburi. It is being used by underwriters in establishing guidelines to determine whether those writing war risk business or those writing blocking and trapping business will have to meet shipowners' claims.

The judge decided that there was a "restraint of princes", which means that vessels had been stopped from sailing in the Gulf since the date the Iraq Government prevented navigation in the waterway, but that this could not be considered a peril of "hostilities or warlike operations".

There was a difference between such a peril and the apprehension of it, the judge said.

Legal experts last night interpreted the decision as meaning that underwriters of war risk clauses are liable for claims, except where there are clauses, known as "long J exclusions", which specifically exclude the Gulf region from claims resulting from "restraint of princes".

Ships have been held up in the Gulf for over a year. They have a total insurance value of around \$400m. Some claims have already been settled, but others have been awaiting the outcome of Justice Staughton's decision.

GOLDFINGER ON LLOYD'S COMMITTEE



Lloyd's underwriter Mr Ian Posgate (above) has been elected to the ruling committee of Lloyd's, the London insurance market, by the narrowest of margins. In the first by-election for a new member following the sudden resignation of Mr Robert Kiln last November, Mr Posgate received 1,264 votes against 1,257.

Mr Posgate, the managing director of Lambert Brothers (Underwriting Agencies) who stood against him, is nicknamed "Goldfinger" in the market because of the success of his underwriting syndicates. Mr Posgate has attracted criticism for his aggressive and competitive style and for the stance he has taken on the Lloyd's Bill.

He said he would fight to preserve free trade for the Lloyd's underwriters.



Sir Ernest Harrison: Tuning in to higher profits

Decca fixes on to profits course

Decca is poised to make a strong contribution to Sir Ernest Harrison's Rascal Electronics group. After being off GEC in a £185m takeover battle almost two years ago, Rascal lost £2.4m

last year on the ailing television to marine radar business. Thanks to the sale of its colour television business and loss elimination elsewhere, Decca contributed £5.27m to Rascal's first half

pretax profits, compared with losses of £5.2m for the same period last year. Rascal's first half profits rose 45 per cent to £38.4m on a 26 per cent sales gain to £304m.

Financial Editor, page 15

Northern Foods in £37m American deal

By Drew Johnston

Northern Foods, the Hull-based dairy products, meat and cereals group has bought the American Keystone Corporation, the main suppliers of frozen hamburgers to the vast McDonald's fast food chain, in a deal worth \$69.13m (£37m).

Northern, whose customers also include Marks & Spencer and Sainsbury, raised £41m by a rights issue in November and has since been expected to further its presence in the United States.

In 1980 it paid £35m to buy Bluebird Foods of Philadelphia. To buy Keystone, which is 22 per cent owned by Mr Herbert Lotman, chairman and president, with his wife, Northern paid \$22 for each share which had been trading at \$157-16 before the bid.

Mr Jack Clayton, Northern's finance director, said yesterday he expected about half the cash for the deal would come from the proceeds of the rights issue, although final details of financing have not been worked out yet.

Speaking from Philadelphia, Mr Nicholas Horsley, chairman, said he expected the other half of the \$69m purchase price would be financed through new debt.

In the months to November, Keystone recorded pretax profits of \$7.8m, a 70 per cent increase on \$4.5m last year. Sales grew 13 per cent to \$357m. Over 90 per cent of the company's output goes to McDonald's, representing about 45 per cent of the food chain's total hamburger requirement.

Keystone also has a joint venture operation with McDonald's British affiliate for the manufacture and sale of frozen hamburgers. Mr Clayton said this operation is fairly modest, but Northern, which has no fast food outlets, expects this to grow along with the McDonald's chain.

Further growth of Keystone's United States operation is expected to come from supplying poultry products to McDonald's.

And while market opinion is that the hamburger market in the United States is fairly mature, diversification into chicken-based products, such as the McDonald's "Chicken McNuggets", is expected to provide opportunities for growth.

Northern's ordinary shares dipped 1p yesterday on news at the deal. "Keystone provided all the poultry products for McDonald's, but has recently been joined by a second supplier, Mr Horsley said.

Under the terms of the deal, which will have to be approved by the companies' shareholders and both governments a new company will be set up and Mr Lotman will stay on as chief executive.

Financial Editor, page 15.

GM and union join hands to cut prices

Detroit, Jan 13. — General Motors' white-collar workers right up to the company chairman will match union wage concessions proposed by the United Auto Workers and pass the savings directly to car buyers to boost sales, according to a preliminary agreement between the management and unions.

Union leaders also outlined the proposal to Ford Motors today and will tomorrow present them in detail. Ford officials declined comment, saying they first wanted a chance to hear the complete proposals and then respond to the union.

But it is not clear whether Mr Fraser's optimism about the potential impact of any labour-cost concessions on car prices, or car sales, is warranted. While the extent of such concessions has yet to be negotiated, the minimum \$100-a-car reduction Mr Fraser mentioned would represent less than 1 per cent of the average GM car's price.

Most industry observers believe it would take a reduction of 10 per cent or \$1,000 to stimulate car sales adequately.

Because of GM's willingness to pass cost savings directly to car buyers, the UAW would be willing to make more extensive concessions than it would have if the benefits were all flowing directly to GM, Mr Fraser said. But he predicted that the concessions would not extend to cuts in car workers' present wages.

Mr Roger B. Smith, GM's chairman, said that GM's concession, held out the prospect of price reductions to new-car buyers. "This could usher in a new era of labour-management cooperation because it addresses the heart of the problem in our industry today - non competitive labour costs and inflated car and truck prices," he said.

In addition to its agreements covering car-price reductions and "equality of sacrifice", GM also agreed to provide mechanisms that will give UAW members increased job security. AP-Dow Jones.

ICI expansion

Imperial Chemical Industries is acquiring, through ICI Americas Corp., full ownership of Rubicon Chemicals as a further step in strengthening its world petrochemical business. Rubicon had a 1981 turnover of \$100m (£53m).

Building society figures reflect poor homes market

By Lorna Bourke

Depression in the housing market is beginning to show up dramatically in the building societies' statistics. Lending continues to decline and stood at only £800m for December compared with well over £1,000m a month earlier in the summer. Net new commitments slipped even further to £762m.

Whether this is due to lack of demand from homebuyers is difficult to estimate, since the banks have now moved in and taken a sizable slice of the home loans market. Recent estimates suggest that the banks may be advancing loans in three of all home loans.

But if demand does pick up, the building societies could find themselves in a tricky position. Net receipts for December were better than expected, struggling up

from their six-year low of £65m in November to £203m. The improvement was described as very encouraging by Mr Richard Weir, of the Building Societies Association, who pointed out that December was usually a poor month for societies because of Christmas spending.

The December revival does not obscure the fact that the figures for the year are poor. Net receipts for 1981 fell by nearly £350m, the first decline since 1978, which was down from a record for net receipts of £4,722m in 1977.

The societies are predicting an improvement in January - not entirely surprising since net receipts traditionally rise at the start of the year when interest is credited to investors' accounts.

Financial Editor, page 15

Lords seek disclosure by banks

By George Clark, European Political Correspondent

A House of Lords committee yesterday criticised an EEC directive for failing to insist that all banks should be forced to publish financial statements showing their true profits and reserves, and asked the Government to press strongly for an amendment.

The Lords European Affairs Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Plowden, objected to a clause which would enable banks throughout the European Community to maintain undisclosed reserves in their accounts, and said the purpose of the directive will be

vitiated if this was left in. "Meaningful comparison would be severely hampered if neither the profitability nor the net worth of the bank were disclosed."

Another recommendation is that the directive should cover substantially all deposit-taking institutions, whether or not they are limited companies. That would put building societies and trustees' savings banks under the same accounting regime as banks and licensed deposit-takers.

Institutions which grant credit without taking

deposits should be outside its scope, the committee says.

Strong arguments were put by the Accepting Houses Committee and the London Discount Market Association for allowing undisclosed reserves, but non-banking witnesses were overwhelming hostile.

The directive would allow banks and the institutions to create undisclosed reserves by undervaluing their loans and advances by up to 5 per cent.

Fourth report of the Lords select committee on European Communities: annual accounts of banks (E.M.S., E5.35).

Stock Markets

FT Index 527.3 up 2.7
FT Gilt 52.30 up 0.38
FT All Share 307.45
up 1.23
Bargains 13,169

Sterling

\$1.8680 down 65 pts
Index 90.3 down 0.4

Dollar

Index 108.4 unchanged
DM 2.28650 up 10 pts

Gold

\$380.50 down \$8.25
New York: \$412.70

Money

3 mth sterling 15½-15¾
3 mth Euro 14¼-14½
6 mth Euro 14¼-14½

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Allied Colloids	13p to 15p
Boustead	8p to 10p
Danson Oil	9p to 10p
Devenish	8p to 10p
Fisons	9p to 10p
Gen Accident	8p to 10p
Horizon Travel	10p to 12p
Lloyds Bank	10p to 12p
Nitrate Explos	10p to 12p
P & O	10p to 12p
Rand #1 Prop	10p to 12p
Redfern Nat	10p to 12p
Royal	8p to 10p
Unilever	8p to 10p
Venters	8p to 10p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	21p to 19p
Blyvoors	27p to 25p
Castfield	10p to 9p
Chesterfield	20p to 18p
Cons Gold Fields	20p to 18p
De Beers Ltd	35p to 33p
Barclays Crs	12p to 11p
UK Int	31p to 29p
Kinross	9p to 8p
Rio Tinto Zinc	9p to 8p
SA Land	12p to 11p
Southern PB	12p to 11p
UK Harvest	25p to 23p
Wellman	35p to 33p

EEC fights on steel

European Economic Community industry ministers gave their backing in Brussels yesterday to Vice-count Etienne Davignon, the EEC industry commissioner, who has rejected anti-dumping complaints brought by eight American steel companies against European producers.

They agreed that high wages, obsolete plant and the strong dollar were to blame for the American industry's problems rather than competition from steel imports and are likely to send a message to the American Government setting out the EEC case.

Swiss sales hit gold prices

The price of gold slumped to \$378 (about £201) an ounce at one stage yesterday. The fall was triggered by substantial selling out of Switzerland believed to represent liquidation of gold holdings by big investors. It closed in London down \$8.25 at \$380.50, its lowest level since November 1979.

Britain's industrial problems continued to depress sterling on world currency markets. It dropped a further 65 points against the dollar to end London trading at \$1.8680, while the index measuring its wider international value fell 0.4 to 90.3.

□ Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, announced a new gas discovery yesterday which doubles the country's estimated reserves in its North Sea Sleipner field to at least 200,000 million cubic meters.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Now coal goes ro-ro

Coal is to be transported from Britain to Belgium for the first time using container ships instead of the more usual bulk carriers. Half a million tons of coking coal will be shipped from Dover to Zeebrugge by the Sea Containers company for the National Coal Board.

The first shipment will be made next month under a contract between the NCB and the Carcoke company of Belgium. Sea Containers, which arranged the deal, will be paid about £2m.

The company says much of the extra expense of specially adapted containers is offset by savings on handling charges, and it hopes to win further orders for the transport of other bulk commodities.

The deal enables the NCB to dispose of surplus stocks of coal from its uneconomic Kent collieries and to maintain its export drive.

Coal exports in this financial year have almost doubled to nine million tonnes, Sir Derek Sear, NCB chairman, said in Glasgow yesterday.

Much of this coal is sold at a loss - and the Belgian deal is almost certain to be a loss-maker - but the Board believes that export links established now may become profitable later.

Car sales set to rise

New car sales, thought to be 2 per cent down last year on 1980, should more than recover this year, according to Mr Michael Lacey, director of Glass's Guide, the motor trade prices guide. Sales should recover by 50,000 vehicles to around 1.53m, an increase of 3.5 per cent over the probable 1981 outcome.

Imports' market share may ease marginally to about 55 per cent from 55.7 per cent, Mr Lacey says in Credit, the Finance House Association journal. He expects new car prices to rise by 13-14 per cent this year.

The Institution of Motor-cycling said yesterday that despite the additional 10 per cent sales tax, sales of motorcycles, scooters and mopeds reached 275,000 last year, the fourth best postwar year. Mopeds held up their sales compared with 1980.

Germans ignore US sanctions

United States sanctions against the Soviet Union for its interference in Poland will not affect the German gas pipeline deal contracts, the Economics Minister Dr Otto Lambrecht told a cabinet meeting in Bonn yesterday.

Reporting on the cabinet session, the chief Government spokesman Mr Kurt Becker said that Dr Lambrecht made it clear that no sub contracts with United States companies would be affected, although the United States companies acted as chief contractors.

Change gas tax plea

Taxes on North Sea gas must be changed if the gas is to be fully developed and chemical production sustained, Mr Robert Horton, managing director of BP Chemicals, said yesterday.

If the present system of taxing offshore oil production were also applied to gas, it would be "a serious disincentive" to chemical production, Mr Horton told the Edinburgh branch of the British Institute of Management.

He said legislation enabling companies to sell gas to other parts of their operations at stable prices for assessment of Petroleum Revenue Tax should be extended to outside companies.

We must not let the development of these resources grind to a halt because of a confused and potentially inhibiting tax system," Mr Horton said.

He said Britain needed a gas-gathering pipeline to replace the £2,700m scheme abandoned last year; he did not expect alternative schemes to come into operation until the late 1980s or early 1990s.

British Gas paid £130m to the Exchequer this month, bringing its total contributions to more than £500m during the financial year.

Martin

Martin the Newsagent plc

Multiple retailers in news, books, stationery, cards, tobacco, confectionery, and associated products

RESULTS AT A GLANCE - in £m	
	1981 1980
Sales	107.4 95.8
Profit before tax	3.8 3.2
Earnings per ordinary share	48.2p 42.8p
Net dividends per ordinary share	10.5p 9.35p

- * record figures achieved with sales up 12% and pre-tax profits up 18%
- * final dividend increased by 12.3%
- * retail trading area is expected to increase by 35,000 sq. ft. in 1982
- * first ten weeks show sales up 12%

Copies of the Annual Report and Annual Review Document are available from The Secretary, Martin the Newsagent plc, Martin House, Ashwell Road, Brentwood, Essex CM15 9SF.

Building societies used as banks

Building societies had a rough time in 1981 with net receipts falling by £342m to £3,474m — the first drop since 1978, which followed a record year in 1977. Clearly the competition from National Savings and the banks is beginning to bite but there is little evidence of any agreement between the societies on what form retaliation should take — it is at what.

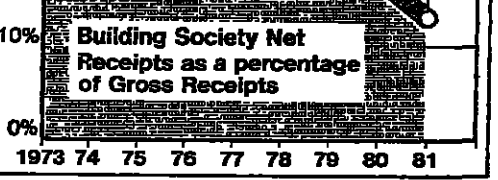
And although the societies cheerfully reported lending at record levels, the figures overall should be ringing alarm bells among the board room decision-makers.

Gross receipts for 1981 at £26,441 million were the highest yet, a rise of 19 per cent on the previous year's total of £22,183 million. Withdrawals, however, increased even faster, up 25 per cent at £22,967 million, precipitating the drop of nearly £350 million in net receipts.

This tendency of building society investors to use their accounts increasingly like a bank account has worrying consequences.

Net receipts as a percentage of the industry's gross receipts have been declining rapidly since 1977 when they hit nearly 33 per cent. Since then they have slid alarmingly to the 1981 figure of only 13 per cent.

This faster turnover of depositors' funds inevitably pushes up the societies' expenses, and margins at some societies must be dangerously low.



low. If the average percentage of net receipts to gross receipts is only 13 per cent, some societies must, by definition, be turning over their deposits faster than the average and have an even lower percentage of retained deposits.

One answer for the societies is to follow Nationwide's lead and venture into the local authority bond markets for wholesale money. Nationwide believes the cost of the £30 million it raised last year through its negotiable bond issue was somewhere between the cost of ordinary account money and term shares.

Since most societies are having to pay at least one per cent over the recommended ordinary share rate of 9.75 per cent on some 70 per cent of new deposits, wholesale money looks relatively cheap.

However, even Nationwide seems reluctant to pursue this route. It has been restricted to raising only £5m a month through the local authority market, and its new chief general manager, Cyril English, is not as keen as his predecessor, Leonard Williams, on raising money in this way.

He appears to have turned his back on other money market options on the grounds that the society would be raising money from its competitors, the banks. It is doubtful whether the banks will suffer the same squeamishness when it comes to persuading erstwhile building society customers, now locked into a bank home loan, to part with their savings.

Polish debt Divisive tactics

The military Government in Poland has been attempting to drive a wedge between the European and American banks who are owed some \$17,000m. Since Christmas, the Poles have been repaying perhaps \$200m of the \$500m in interest due for 1981, to British, West German and other European banks. But the United States banks, it appears, have not been paid a penny because of

President Reagan's hard-line stance. There are clearly great differences of opinion between United States and European banks on the thorny question of signing an agreement to reschedule the \$2.4 billion debt for 1981. These disagreements largely reflect governmental differences.

But the Poles might be backing a loser by trying to split the banks. First, most of the loans have a clause inserted which does not permit favoured treatment for certain banks. So the American banks can exert pressure on their European partners by invoking this.

Second, syndicated loans are led by an agent bank which in some cases is British. Any repayment of interest to a British or German bank must be shared out pro rata, so any United States banks at that syndicate will receive its share.

Racal Turning Decca to account

It has not taken long for Racal to dispel fears that it would be a slow process putting Decca's house in order. Thanks in part to loss elimination (the sale of the colour television business in particular) and strong growth on the capital goods side, Decca's contribution to pre-tax profits in the first half was £5.27m against losses of £5.21m last time.

Marine radar's losses have been reduced from £6.6m for the whole of the previous year to just over £2m and with further rationalization across the business still to come. Decca should be contributing upwards of £12m for the year, with volume on the capital goods side likely to be up by a half for the whole year.

Within the 45 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to a record £38.4m, the only division blotting the copybook remains data communications where the over-reaction to increased competition has knocked margins well below their historic 26 per cent level, leading to what Racal — in its usual taciturn manner — calls a "substantial" hole in profits. Corrective action has been taken which should lead to a modest second-half improvement.

Hidden reserves Lords' committee favours disclosure

The case against banks keeping hidden reserves has been greatly strengthened by the House of Lords' committee's examination of the proposed EEC directive, on banks' accounts. The directive as it stood would have allowed all banks to keep a form of undisclosed reserve through the writing-down of loans and advances up to a maximum of 5 per cent.

For full-disclosure banks which took advantage of this, it would of course have been a huge step backwards, though for those most secret of all, Schedule 8 banks, such as the accepting houses, the directive would have been a small advance in disclosure requirements.

As it is the Lords committee has come down firmly against banks being allowed to keep hidden reserves at all. The committee was unconvinced at the old argument adduced by the banks — that depositors' confidence might suffer in some circumstances were the true position on capital and reserves known. The Jenkins Committee in 1962 accepted this on the basis that the risk of a loss of confidence, however small, outweighed the advantages of disclosure. But the Lords committee feels that enough has changed in the last 20 years to swing the balance.

It is understandable that the users of accounts should want the Schedule 8 banks to move to full disclosure and there are few surprises among those who gave evidence against hidden reserves to the committee. But what makes the committee's recommendations so credible is that the committee itself comprises several eminent bankers including a former governor, former deputy-governor and an adviser to the Bank of England.

Economic relations between the United States, the European Community and Japan are worse today than at any time since the war. The three-cornered partnership which has been the mainstay of the international open trade system for 30 years is under severe strain.

While much of the world faces its third year of recession and lengthening queue, the Japanese export machine grinds on, pouring out cars, cameras, video cassette recorders, numerically-controlled machine tools and much more. Like the sorcerer's apprentice, the Japanese Government looks on helplessly, unable to stop what it has started. And Japan's trade surpluses with the West go on piling up inexorably.

Nobody expects that the meeting tomorrow and on Saturday at Key Biscayne, Florida, between top trade representatives of the US, the EEC and Japan, will produce an instant solution to these problems. But neither can there be much doubt that unless the situation is brought under control soon, the dangers of sliding back into protectionism are high.

Indeed the only question that the pessimists are debating is whether America or the EEC will be first to impose formal quotas on imports from Japan. If one of the two big Western powers were to take such action, the other would quickly follow.

Some trade officials believe that the crunch could come this spring as the recession in the United States takes its toll. In some areas of trade — most notably cars — Japanese exports to America and the Community are already subject to "voluntary" restraint agreements. Formal quotas on imports from Japan would represent a significant escalation of trade protection.

Some estimates suggest that already as much as 70 per cent of American imports from Japan are subject to some type of voluntary agreement or other kinds of informal understanding to check their growth. The United States Congress is preparing a new set of proposals giving the White House unprecedented authority to impose quotas on imports, retaliate against countries which restrict their imports of American products, and set new counter-vailing duties to protect American companies from what is deemed to be unfair foreign competition.

Mr David MacDonald, deputy United States trade representative, recently described his country's trade relations with Japan as having reached a dangerous point. For the EEC, Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the Brussels Commissioner for External Relations, has warned that the Community has reached the limits of tolerance on the deficit with Japan.

Some estimates suggest that Japan's surplus with the United States last year was close to \$18,000m compared with \$10,000m in 1980, and it is likely to rise further this year. The surplus with the EEC last year is thought to have been somewhere between \$13,000m and \$14,000m, compared with \$10,000m in 1980.

These figures are offset to some extent by Japan's shortfall with the West on its trade in services — transport, insurance, tourism and so forth. But the overall current balance still shows a mounting surplus in Japan's favour and that the trend seems certain to continue whatever concessions that the country makes to its competitors.

Nothing is more dangerous in this world than to travel using out of date maps. Yet that is what the Chancellor risks doing as he prepares for this year's Budget. He has half moved towards giving the exchange rate a key role in determining interest rates. Yet at the same time he is insisting on the domestic goal of cutting back public borrowing as a way of bringing interest rates down.

This belief that a low borrowing requirement is the source of low interest rates at home is, in any case, of only limited validity, even if the Government is solely concerned with domestic money supply. It loses all credibility once the exchange rate becomes a target of government policy. So if the Chancellor promises that a tough Budget opens the way to lower interest rates he will be making a promise he cannot deliver, just as he could not deliver on the same promise last year.

If the exchange rate is allowed to float, the Government uses interest rates to try to control the money supply. The total growth in the amount of money in those circumstances is made up of two things. These are the extra money which has to be printed to finance the Government's deficit and the extra money printed by the banks to lend to their private customers.

Even the most ardent supporters of the need to cut Budget deficits long ago laid off the suggestion that the Budget deficit itself went straight into increasing the money supply. Only that part of it which cannot be financed by selling Government long-dated stock is actually an addition to the money supply.

In many periods over the past decade, the Government has actually sold more debt in this way than it has needed to borrow to cover its deficit. When this happens, the Government's contribution to the money supply is actually negative.

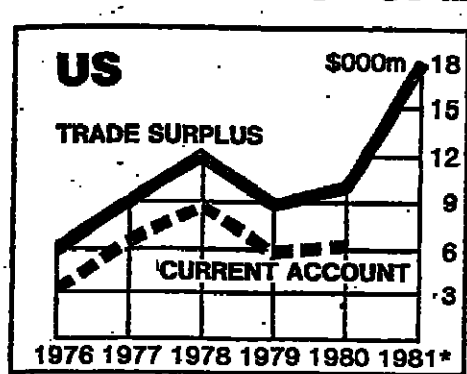
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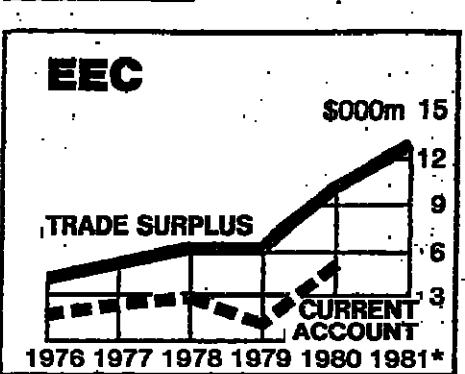
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Is it too late to halt the slide to protectionism?

JAPAN'S SURPLUS WITH AMERICA AND EUROPE



EEC



priority to impose quotas on imports, retaliate against countries which restrict their imports of American products, and set new counter-vailing duties to protect American companies from what is deemed to be unfair foreign competition.

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One obvious flaw in this, as has become very apparent over the past two years, is that the private sector's borrowing is sharply affected by what the public sector does.

If companies have to pay for their electricity they are likely to borrow more from the bank to do so. Thus a seemingly slight cutting the public deficit to help hold down the money supply fail to have the desired effect. There is less public borrowing but more private borrowing.

The same kind of practical problem occurs when the Government raises interest rates. Companies faced with higher interest rate charges just add them on to what they have borrowed. Thus increases in interest rates designed to cut the growth of the money supply could lead to long periods actually boost monetary growth.

These are the practical problems involved in trying to hit a money supply target. But in the world where only domestic considerations apply they leave the Govern-

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development recently predicted that Japan's surplus with the rest of the world would rise by nearly two-thirds this year, to a massive \$35,000m (on a balance of payments basis).

Many Japanese Government officials are privately resigned to seeing new controls slapped on their trade with Europe and America.

Melvyn Westlake

There has been some reluctance to attend a meeting such as that planned in Florida for fear that the West would gang up on Japan. Two previous meetings of this kind have been arranged, but Japanese officials have declined to attend at the last moment. The idea for such a meeting was put forward at last summer's Ottawa economic summit between the big industrial nations.

The discussions are intended to be informal. Japan has only agreed to attend on the strict understanding that the problems are discussed at a general level and exclude any consideration of specific bilateral difficulties. The meeting was originally billed as a trilateral one, but has been widened to include Canada.

Japan will be represented by Mr Shintaro Abe, Minister of International Trade and Industry, and the EEC by Mr

Haferkamp and Sir Roy Denman, Director General External Relations. Leading the American delegation will be Mr William Brock, the Cabinet-level United States Trade Representative accompanied by Mr Robert Hormats, Assistant Secretary of State for Business and Economic Affairs; and Mr Lionel Olmer, Under Secretary of Commerce, who heads the United States International Trade Administration.

The concern of Japanese officials that they will find themselves isolated is probably misplaced. While the problem of Japan's surpluses is viewed as very grave, there are also increasingly serious questions to be answered about America's trade relations with both the Community and Canada. The anti-dumping lawsuits being taken out by American companies against European steel exporters have served to underscore the difficulties now developing in Transatlantic trade.

There are many indications that the Reagan Administration views these latter difficulties even more seriously than those with Japan. Robert Hormats warned recently that if economic difficulties between America and the Community were permitted to fester they would spill over to other areas of their relationship. Restrictions on trade were inviting retaliation, thrust, and counter-thrust. This

could have poisonous effects on international politics, on orderly co-operative relations among the major nations, and on American-European military security, he said. The degree of concern felt by the Reagan Administration was illustrated last month when a posse of Cabinet Ministers headed by Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, descended on the Rarliament for discussions with Brussels Commission President Gaston Thorn and other top Community officials.

America is anxious that the filing of the suits against European steel makers should not sour the talks at Florida, and that this issue should not be linked to others. Its chief goal at the talks appears to be to persuade its partners of the dangers.

While it is not the intention that specific bilateral issues should be tackled at the main talks, they will very probably be discussed on the sidelines. Agriculture and export credit subsidies are, together with steel, the three chief sources of friction between America and the Community.

The essential problem for participants at Florida is that the source of many of their difficulties is structural. Japan has offered to make further cuts in import tariffs structural. Japan has offered to make further cuts in import tariffs and is stockpiling oil and other raw materials to cut its surplus.

It is likely to promise further steps to liberalize domestic markets. In addition, it will tell other participants at Florida that it is willing to provide technological and monetary assistance to help revitalize the West's flagging industries.

But Japanese officials in the Ministry of Trade and Industry admit that these measures will do little to reduce the surplus. "We are making the concessions because these are demanded of us by Europe and the United States," a senior MITI official admits.

It is difficult to see how the Florida talks can do anything about that. Reporters: Bailey Morris (Washington), Peter Norman (Brussels), Peter Hazelhurst (Tokyo).

Economic notebook

Avoiding the interest rate trap

ment with at least a theoretical defence for its views.

It is true that for any given money supply target, a lower government deficit means that interest rates are lower than they otherwise would have been. That does not mean that they are low; the attempt to meet the money supply target in late 1980 pushed British interest rates well above world levels.

Nor does it mean that the relative reduction in interest rates is worth the price. There is, however, a respectable academic argument for linking interest rates and public borrowing. But once the exchange rate is introduced as a target, the whole structure goes out of the window.

Because Britain has no exchange controls, any government wanting to keep the exchange rate stable has abandoned domestic control of its interest rates. If interest rates rise in New York money will flow there and the pound will fall against the dollar. The only way to stop that happening is to raise interest rates in London.

That is just what the authorities did last Autumn and that is what they would be forced to do again. So when advocates of a tough Budget say that industry would prefer a lower borrowing requirement and lower interest rates they have failed to adjust to the new world.

If interest rates are high on Wall Street, and there are few who are bullish over the year ahead, they will have to be high here too. In that case the economy would have been hit by a tough Budget and would get no lower interest rates as a reward.

There are only two events which could give validity to

the Government's case. One is if interest rates fall sharply in the United States. In those circumstances the British Government might find itself forced to keep interest rates high.

The second is if an expansionary Budget started to get the economy moving so quickly that the balance of payments moved into deficit, provoking a run on the pound.

Where does the balance of risks lie? If interest rates do fall in America and ours have to stay high for domestic reasons we will still have had our expansionary Budget; whereas if the Budget is tough and American interest rates stay high we will have tight fiscal policy and high interest rates.

Surely, as long as there is serious doubt, we ought to go for the policy which gives more assurance of recovery and cut taxes this Spring.

David Blake

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14 1/4%
Barclays	14 1/4%
BCCI	14 1/4%
Consolidated Crds.	14 1/4%
C. Hoare & Co	14 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	14 1/4%
Midland Bank	14 1/4%
Nat Westminster	14 1/4%
TSB	14 1/4%
Williams & Glyn's	14 1/4%

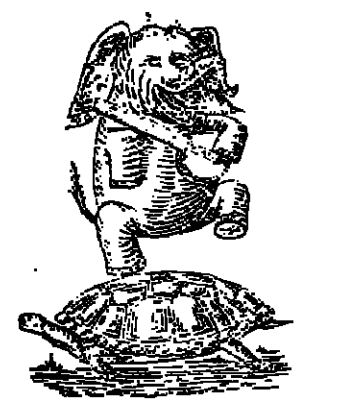
* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12 1/2%
£50,000 and over 13% over £50,000 15 1/4%

Business Diary: Marking time

The pitch by Greater London Council, supported by the Department of Trade, to get the proposed European Community trade marks office sited in London where the National Registry already operates — is due out today. But London is still not having it all its own way.

Despite the Trade Department's so far opting for the capital, Manchester is still in there fighting, according to Paul Sauter, chief executive of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Says Sauter: "Manchester is completely accessible, with a handy international airport. It would be cheaper to set up the office in the city which had several central sites that could be used." Like London,



An old Manchester cotton piece goods trademark.



Manchester has its eye on the jobs the new office would create — at least 500, Sauter estimates.

The Trade Department appears to be backing London because it thinks the capital is the best competitor to put up against other possible European homes for the office. Brussels city has been pushing hard but Strasbourg and The Hague are other sites which Eurocrats have been asked to consider. In Britain, Bristol and Newcastle-upon-Tyne have been mentioned, but not very loudly.

Reg Eyre, junior minister at the Department of Trade, will have to confirm Britain's choice soon. Meanwhile Fred Silvester, Tory MP for Wetherington, Manchester, is pressing for an adjournment debate and is being backed by other Manchester area MPs in pushing the North-West case.

French plums

It is the talk of le tout Paris in the French business world: Who will be getting the plum jobs that will come up when seven industrial groups and 36 banks finally fall under the control of the French State? The government was due to announce the appointments this week but with the constitutional council now not expected to issue its ruling on the legality of the nationalization before January 18, the suspense will last a further week.

Everybody has his or her own idea of who will get the new jobs. Some appointments are virtually certain, such as that of Jean-Yves Haberer, Treasury Director at the finance ministry, as the new head of La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas), but there could also be some pretty controversial nominations.

A Communist trade unionist, Georges Valbon is tipped as a possible chairman of one of the two steel groups, Sacilor and Usinor, while a senior Unionist from the radical left, CFDT Michel Rolant, is being mentioned as a possible future chairman of Credit Commercial de France. That would only confirm the fears of its existing chairman, Jean-Maxime Leveque, who has been one of the most ardent



First of the many? Jean-Yves Haberer, to be confirmed as head of bankers Paribas.

Among the present leaders of the industrial groups, Ambroise Roux of Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, Philippe Thomas of Pechiney, Uguine Kuhlmann, Jacques Mayoux of Sacilor and Claude Echagay of Usinor, are due to step down. Jean-Pierre Bouysse of Thomson and Jean Candois of Rhone-Poulenc might just survive, while Roger Fauroux of Saint Gobain is most certain to stay.

Simon Nora, a support of former Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chabam Delmas, is seen as a possible successor to Roux and Georges Besse, chairman of Cogema, the industrial subsidiary of the French nuclear Authority (CEA), may take over from Thomas.

France (EDF), might replace Bouysse at Thomson and Alain Gomez, one of the founders of the left-wing Ceres Group and chairman of one of the Saint Gobain subsidiaries, is sure to get a senior post, possibly at Rhone-Poulenc.

Raymond Levy, former deputy chairman of the oil holding company Erap, is tipped as a possible second chairman in the steel sector.

Changes may also occur within the banks already under state control. BNP Banque Nationale Paris chairman Jacques Calvin, is expected to step down, possibly in favour of deputy managing director René Thomas, Credit Lyonnais chairman Claude Pierre-Brossolette to be replaced by international affairs director Jean Deffieux, a friend of Prime Minister Pierre Maurois, but Société Generale chairman Maurice Laure could well stay on.

Negotiations are still in progress regarding the nationalization of three other companies which foreign firms have participation — the computer group CII Honeywell-Bull, the pharmaceutical group Roussel Uclaf and ITI France, but already there is strong speculation that Gerard Thery, the architect of France's modernized telephone system, will become chairman of the computer group.

Car trap

John Heddle, the Tory MP for Litchfield and Tamworth, tells Business Diary of a nasty little trap in the Hire Purchase Act 1964 which, says Heddle, could lead to many motorists having their cars repossessed.

A constituent of Heddle's bought in good faith £2,750 worth of second-hand Ford Granada, but he bought it from a firm which had leased the vehicle from a finance company and then went bankrupt so losing him both the car and the cash.

Next week Heddle will try to bring before Parliament a private member's Bill to amend the Act, arguing that vehicle leasing was almost unheard of in 1964 but is now big business.

Soap powder maker Lever Brothers thought it had a good joke when it put out an advertisement proclaiming "Perris Automatic gives you cleaner drawers... you won't see Perris Automatic sticking around your drawers". The joke, however, is upon Lever Brothers, which will have to change the ad because the Advertising Standards Authority has upheld a complaint from a lady in Norfolk (but not from N.O.R.W.I.C.H.) who said Perris often stuck in the soap powder drawer of her washing machine.

Ross Davies

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div/100	%	Actual	Fully Paid
120	100	ABT Hldgs 10% CULS	120	—	10.0	8.3	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.2	6.7	11.1	15.4
51	33	Armstrong & Rhodes	46	—	4.3	9.3	3.9	6.7
200	187	Bardon Hill	199	—	9.7	9.9	8.7	11.0
104	85	Deborah Services	85	—	5.5	6.6	4.2	—
129	97	Frank Horsell	127xd	—	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5
70	39	Frederick Porter	70	+1	1.7	2.4	30.4	—
78	46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	96	—	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130	108	James Burroughs	114	—	8.7	7.6	7.3	10.5
334	282	John Robertson	252	—2	31.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
71	61	Kerridge "A"	56	—	5.3	9.5	8.6	8.0
22	167	Todd & Carlisle	167	10.7	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.0
15	10	Twinnock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinnock 15% ULS	74	—	15.0	20.3	—	—
44	29	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.3
103	77	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0
263	212	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3

Latest Euro

Rugby Union

Australian coach defends his tactics

Sydney, Jan 13.—A pale but firm Australian coach, Bob Templeton, defended tactics and selections on the Australian tour of Britain when the team returned here today. Mr Templeton said at a press conference: "I accept the blame for whatever you want to say at my feet."

The opposition in Britain, the coach said, played mainly not to lose, rather than to win. "We found the opposition kicking and waiting for us to make errors. We were put under enormous pressure and found we couldn't run our game out of trouble. But we scored 63 tries in 23 matches, conceding nine despite bad weather, sloppy grounds and new rules interpretations."

Team manager, Sir Nicholas Sheehy, denied that the Australian captain, Tony Shaw, had learned of his dropping from the tour by the final international from the British press. Sir Nicholas ridiculed reports of team disharmony and jealousy between players from different states.

Asked about a story published in Australia by a Sydney journalist, David Long, on team unhappiness, selection disagreements and lack of morale, Sir Nicholas said: "How would he (Long) know? He was on the Continent with a group of tourists for many of our games."

Sir Nicholas said some of the older players like John Hipwell would probably be in the touring party, but he laughed at suggestions of mass transfers to Rugby League in dissatisfaction at selection or management of the Welsh tour. It is believed North Sydney have signed the Manly player, Mitchell Cox and others will be approached when they have rested.

Mr Templeton said the injury to Michael O'Connor and a later setback before the clash with Scotland, had not been a balance. "Then Michael Hawker went on the casualty list to compound our problems."

He said the latest adjustment was to overcome the slogging of the Wallabies inside backs and tactics employed against the Australian running game.

If Mr Templeton's observations about British rugby sound more scathing than those he uttered here before, he is in a understandable, Peter West writes, I believe the Wallabies have had a rough ride in their own press. Mr Templeton may have felt on the defensive.

He need not worry unduly. As Number Two to Sir Nicholas, he was part of as good a management team as ever toured these islands and I dare say it would be the first to stress how much, with Shaw, it owed to the support of senior players such as Mark Loane, Hipwell, Greg Corrie and Paul McLean. As I commented on Tuesday—although these particular words mistakenly were attributed to Mickey White, Edger—as ambassadors the Wallabies did themselves and their country proud.

Dublin international postponed a week

By Peter West

Rugby Correspondent

The adverse weather, especially in Wales, has caused the international between Ireland and Wales, due to have been played in Dublin on Saturday, to be postponed for a week. Tickets for the original date remain valid. It is 50 years since a big match was last called off at Lansdowne Road.

A joint statement from the Irish and Welsh Rugby Unions said that special account had been taken of the travel difficulties for the Irish team and supporters would have been faced. Apart from that, there was no assurance that the Lansdowne Road pitch would have become playable in time.

The WRU coaching organizer, John Dawes, hailed the postponement as a blessing in disguise. "Our players have hardly had a game in weeks, but I have no doubt whether they could have been given it on Saturday. As things stand, both teams may be lucky if they get in any practice before January 23. They have had to wait on the water to assemble their squads for the usual pre-match training on Sunday, but it is highly probable that the Welsh on that occasion will be able to train outdoors."

The WRU's secretary, Brian Kempson, said yesterday that they would have to wait until Saturday, at least for those clubs whose players will be in Dublin. A further statement is expected, but Mr Kempson takes the view that his union should deal with one crisis at a time. There are several second round cup ties still unresolved.

Bob Hesford's strained ankle

Rugby League

Carleton rejects Wigan

By Keith Macklin

John Carleton, the England Rugby Union winger, has again rejected a tempting offer to turn professional. Carleton plays for Orrell, which is just a stone's throw from the Wigan ground at Central Park, and Wigan have made a £40,000 bid to sign the winger. The terms appear to have been a £20,000 down payment, with a further £20,000 phased over several seasons, conditional on Carleton's regular appearances.

Despite these attractive terms, Carleton has again chosen to remain an amateur player and continue to play for Orrell. He is a two-time international for England. Two years ago he was the subject of a bid from Widnes, which was then stated to be the highest offer he had received. Carleton was not the only club to be showing interest in Carleton, whose speed, toughness and try-

scoring flair make him a natural candidate for Rugby League.

Hull Kingston Rovers, one of the two big-spending Humber-side clubs, are also in the chase, and have offered Carleton a £30,000 package. Carleton's rejection of the Wigan offer, St Helens are also watching on the sidelines, although they have not yet made a bid.

Carleton, 24, is a young forward from Knapton, Garry Mooney.

It now seems certain that the Great Britain v France under-24 international, which will be played at Twickenham on Saturday, will be a final decision as to whether Carleton will turn professional. The Leighton general manager, John Stringer, said yesterday: "There is a covering of snow and several degrees of frost. But there will be a pitch in temperature to get the pitch ready."

He played at full back, though did not have the physique for it, as it was expected in those days; he was a light, nimble man, nicknamed "Monkey" at Harrow, not for his looks but his small size. He had done better as a three-quarter in previous internationals.

Anyway, he did not have a happy match. Marshall is severe: "Hornby was unequal to the task of keeping the Scotsmen out. His tackling was good, but in fielding the ball he was poor. He was removed from his best form."

Then ended poor Hornby, as a rugby international, though he had much glory still to come on Lancashire's cricket field. Later, I imagine, in some desperate selection battle against Scotland again, but declined, because, he explained, it would interfere with his shooting, which was going "particularly well."

In 1882 the year had been

Trojans face Scots

London Scottish and Blackheath have decided to postpone their match on Saturday because they are due to meet in the John Player Cup the following weekend. London Scottish have arranged an away match with Trojans at Southampton, while Blackheath will entertain the Warwickshire club, Newbold-on-Avon at the Rectory Field.

Trojans face Scots

The English captain was A. N. Hornby. He was a Lancashire man, very much so, and was his last international. Later that year he captained England at cricket (in the famous Oval match when Australia won by seven runs) and became the first man to have led England at both games.

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1882 Calcutta Cup defeat spelt the end for England's captain

How Hornby left the rails

The England-Scotland match of 1882 was played at Manchester, and won by Scotland by two tries to nil. It was the twelfth of the series and the fourth for the Calcutta Cup, which the Calcutta Club, finding themselves short of players, and even more of opponents, once the Buffs had departed, presented as their own memorial to the game in 1878.

It was a memorable match in more ways than one. It was the first time either side had won on the other's territory. It was the first time it had been thought necessary to have a neutral referee.

The pretension did not stop the game becoming disorderly. According to the account in the 1892 edition of Marshall's history, "there was an enormous crowd of spectators, and the management utterly failed to cope with the numbers who climbed over the barriers and invaded the field of play. It was a marvel how the game was continued at all."

The only point in England's favour was a drop run by Payne, who but for the spectators might have crossed the line.

There is an English flavour to that report, but it seems to have been a typical Manchester crowd. No doubt some of them, in that first age of the train, may have come from across the border.

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Vassall, a member of the beaten England side, who later became honorary treasurer of the RFU.

reduced to 15 men a side: 10 forwards, two half-backs, two three-quarters and a full back, though Scotland seemed to have perplexed England, and Hornby, by playing three three-quarters from time to time.

The England side included a strong contingent from northern clubs: three from Manchester and one each from Swinton, Broughton, Halifax and Yorkshire Wanderers (the others came from the universities and the two senior clubs, Blackheath and Richmond).

There were already dark rumours about under-cover professionalism in the north. The Scotland side was made up entirely from the former pupils clubs: not a Borderer in the team. Their half-backs were A. R. Don Wauchop of Feterian-Lorettonians, and W. Forley Brown, of Edinburgh Institution FP (the Institution was then the strongest Scottish club and four of their members were chosen).

Don Wauchop played 11 times for Scotland, a formidable figure in those days of few international fixtures, and Brown, Ed. Don Wauchop's tactical developments at the base of the scrum were to prove important in the game.

The loss for Scotland was the loss of Vassall, who was in the England side, and had much to do with introducing the system of three three-quarters into English rugby.

But the Scottish hero at Manchester in 1882 was W. E. MacLagan, their right three-quarter.

I quote again from Marshall, but this time from a different section, which was contributed by a Scottish writer.

"Although defence was undoubtedly MacLagan's strong point, if he got the ball within a dozen yards of the line he was a most dangerous man in more ways than one and an ordinary player might well be excused if he took second thought about standing up before him when he was bent upon scoring."

"Roughness has often been imputed to him, and there is no doubt in his younger days he now and again gave exhibitions of his strength which were not good for the subjects. More than once he has tossed a man, full pitch as the bowlers would say, onto the ground, and he has made the timber crack."

I have put in the italics myself, but I stress that this is an account of a Scotsman, written by a Scotsman.

Looking back on this match not a lot seems to have changed: rough play, crowd trouble, rumours of professionalism. But everything seemed to enjoy themselves, apart possibly from those tossed onto the palms by MacLagan. And Scotland won. Let us hope that at least the first of these provisions applies when England next meet Scotland.

Alan Gibson

Football

Eight clubs in League Cup semi-final draw

The League Cup semi-final draw will go ahead as planned today, although none of the quarter-finals have been completed. Liverpool's match against Barnsley went ahead as scheduled but the goalless draw means a replay at Oakwell on Tuesday.

The other quarter-finals have all been rescheduled for Monday, but Ipswich Town and Watford have agreed to play their game on Saturday if their league matches are postponed. Ipswich are away to Sunderland and Watford home to Newcastle United and neither game is given much chance unless there is a dramatic improvement in the weather. The number of league and cup postponements has now reached 285 and the total seems sure to pass 300 on Saturday, when the programme is in danger of being virtually wiped out for the fifth time this season.

John Toshack, Swansea City's manager, was disappointed yesterday when his request for a postponed game against a postponed game at Leeds on Saturday was rejected by the Football League management committee.

Mr Toshack had pointed out to the League that because of the adverse weather conditions in Wales his players had been unable to train for a week and the rain strike and the condition of the pitch was virtually impossible. The coach company which usually takes Swansea players on away matches is also not prepared to commit itself to a Friday trip.

The League's view is that as the rain strike ends and with the weather in Wales still has time to make improvement. What may also have swayed the League is that the match is a derby under floodlights and in a near perfect condition. It is one of the few

matches that seems certain to be played. Sheffield Wednesday's manager, Jack Charlton, yesterday gave this advice to all his club's supporters: "Don't bother to watch us at Derby." Mr Charlton is aware that Derby County, due to meet Wednesday at the Baseball Ground on January 30, have raised their prices for visiting supporters. Derby is only 38 miles from Sheffield and the expected 7,000 Wednesday supporters are faced with a minimum entrance fee of £4 to see the match. Derby have also increased their prices for visiting supporters in an effort to keep out hooligans.

Plans by Rangers to beat the weather and play Tottenham Hotspur at White Hart Lane on Saturday have fallen flat. The Scottish League management committee will demand that the pre-division club play a postponed game against Dundee United, originally scheduled on November 28—the day the two teams met in the Scottish League Cup final. Dundee and Spurs have a game away against St Mirren, Dundee United's derby against St Johnstone, and a game with Middlesex, all of which are doubtful at the moment.

Today's fixtures

FA Trophy: Third round replay: Colchester United v Bognor Regis, 7.30pm. FA Cup: Third round replay: Colchester United v Bognor Regis, 7.30pm. Football League Cup: First division: Hull City v Ipswich, 7.30pm. Second division: Notts County v Barnsley, 7.30pm. Third division: Grimsby v Gillingham, 7.30pm. Fourth division: Wrexham v Colchester, 7.30pm.

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Boxing

McKenzie defends despite dispute with his manager

By Peter West

Clifton McKenzie, from Croydon, will take a contractual dispute with his manager to the Boxing Board of Control on Monday before he defends his British light-weight title against Steve Early, from Coventry, at the Broomfield Centre Hotel in London on February 19.

McKenzie, aged 26, confirmed yesterday that his manager, George Francis, will not be in his corner when he fights Early for his biggest ever purse of £7,600.

The Board of Control are discussing the possibility of a meeting on February 2, he said. "But whatever happens, my other-in-law, Fred, will be in my corner for this fight. I must confess, however, the problem is worrying me. I even go to bed at nights thinking about it."

The bout, which is already sold out, creates a number of "first" for followers of boxing in London. It will be staged by a new promoter, the British Boxing Board of Control, and is the first time since 1969 that a British boxer has defended his title against a foreigner.

It is also on a Friday night—strange in British boxing circles—and will be televised by the BBC—a rare occasion for them to televise a London show not promoted by the recognized commission.

Mr Warren said yesterday: "I think getting the BBC to cover the fight is a breakthrough. Too often in the past they have been content to cover shows at Wembley and the Albert Hall and little else."

Mr Warren, who is also expected to announce a Commonwealth title fight in the next day or so, claimed that he could, if necessary, stage shows at the Royal Albert Hall and Wembley Conference Centre. He said: "If the terms are right, I will set the right sort of fight, then that is where I will promote."

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Cycling

Raleigh team that rings the changes

By John Willcockson

TI Raleigh presented a streamlined 1982 racing team to the European press at a reception yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris. The squad has been reduced from 16 to 14 riders, having lost the 1981 Tour de France winner, Joop Zoetemelk, to his former French team and the 1979 world pursuit champion, Bert Oosterbosch, to a Belgian formation. Jo Meek, Bert Oosterbosch, and Wilfried Wesemael, all experienced riders, have also left.

In their place, the team director, Peter Post, has signed three replacements, all from the Netherlands. Of these, Fritz Pirard is the most experienced, starting his fourth year as a professional after previously racing for French and Belgian teams. Second place in the Tour of Flanders Classic was his best result last year.

Investments in the team this year. The replacement as co-sponsor is the Italian components manufacturer, Campagnolo, which will support TI Raleigh for a minimum of two years.

A decision has yet to be made whether the Dutch-based team will compete for the first time in the Tour of Italy, prior to its regular participation in the Tour de France. The team's best chance of prestige will be in the one-day classics, in which the team leader, Jan Raas, again excelled last year.

Nottingham management would be most pleased with success in the world championship race, which takes place at Goodwood in September.

Besides their European involvement, TI Raleigh have also announced a £4,000 sponsorship of the Raleigh Road Race competition, the Raleigh Road Race, which will support the withdrawal of Pernod as the leading sponsor.

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Yachting

Crebbin is Britain's choice

By a Special Correspondent

Phil Crebbin will be the skipper of the British challenge for the 1983 America's Cup. His appointment was announced yesterday by the Royal Yacht Association, which is organizing the challenge for yachting's most important trophy. Crebbin, 34, is a former Royal Navy officer and a former member of the 1981 America's Cup team, and a long list of yachting achievements.

Progress on building the aluminium-hulled 12-metre class racing yacht, which will be built by the Royal Yacht Association, is well advanced, and a launch date at the end of March is a realistic proposition. The yacht will then be shipped to Newport, Rhode Island, where the summer training session will start on the first of May. Shore facilities at Newport, including a large mooring, will be provided for the team of 10 all arranged.

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Snooker

Davis unable to twist knife in Griffiths

By a Special Correspondent

Terry Griffiths enjoyed the rare privilege of being the first to play the 17-frame final at Oldham yesterday.

He was not in the interval for a tea that must have tasted like nectar leading 4-3. When Davis scored with his first shot of the match, Griffiths was twice potted with a clearance of 96, visions loomed of a repeat of last month's United Kingdom final, when Griffiths crushed Griffiths 15-3 at Preston.

They were not erased after Griffiths had levelled the score in the second of being twice potted in the third brought a quickening of the pulse. For 15 minutes the players were locked in a battle of nerves.

Griffiths, world champion in 1979, needed it for advantage. Davis required it, the remaining 10 frames were a couple of snookers. Typically, he would not bend.

The world champion managed one snooker but Griffiths managed to pot the ball that mattered. From leading 2-1 he found himself on the wrong end of the see-saw and trailing by the odd frame after five. Davis had put in the knife again but for Griffiths to twist it.

Although looking refreshed after his tremendous semi-final victory over Ray Reardon when he had lost the match in the last frame with a clearance of 105, another large score could not be stitched together against the champion.

It was left to Griffiths to work the cue ball around the table, taking the cue off 62-31 and the last frame of the session 86-39. He tipped the scales with his second half-century of the match that brought the winner's cheque of £5,000 into range.

Griffiths, world champion in 1979, needed it for advantage. Davis required it, the remaining 10 frames were a couple of snookers. Typically, he would not bend.

From Richard Streeton
Madras, Jan 13

Willis bowled with more fire and steady resolution than he has shown in the earlier tests. Dilley began well but carried less threat later and it was Allott who caused the Indians more trouble than anyone else.

England gained their first success in the 16th century. Roy, half forward, tried to withdraw his bat from a ball by Dilley and it brushed his glove on the way through to Taylor. Dilley in his follow-through carried on

INDIA (First innings)	
* S M Gavaskar c Taylor b Willis	25
P Roy c Taylor b Dilley	6
D B Vengarkar, retired hurt	71
G N Viswanath not out	64
Yashpal Sharma not out	5
Extras 2 b 6, w 1	7
Total (2 wkts)	178
A Malhotra, R J Shastri, Kapil Dev, † S M H	

that form. He's very well and if there is a break in the weather I intend to run him in the Lanzarote Hurdle at Kempton." Walnut Wonder and Remezzo will probably be the pick of the Elswarth quartet.

Of the rest of the division

has not been any racing north of

Capitano 5-8-3, Mr Foodbroker 7-9-3, Dazzler
7-9-3, Court Green 5-8-3, Lir 5-8-3, 'Gin
Mountain 9-8-3, Haddock 7-9-1, Kindred 8-8-1,
Francisco 5-8-1, Knightwatch 7-5-0, Sandra
Bella 7-8-0, Emmahol 8-9-0, Gina Goo 5-13-1,
Night Watch 8-8-13, Danish King 8-13-3,
Roadster 6-8-12, Skunkin 5-8-12, Lee 3-8-3,
Pulse Rifle 6-8-8, Corlier 6-8-9, Prince of
Bernards 7-9-0, Decorative 5-8-7, Jada
Double 5-8-7, Western Man 7-8-7, Mr Snow
5-8-7, Tubin Bend 5-8-7, Cine Dancer 10-8-3

His stable companion Border Incident is likely to run in Doncaster's Great Yorkshire Steeplechase in which he has been given 10st 10lb.

Scotland reap the rewards of Campbell

the SCG under lights was possible. The Pakistanis are without experience under lights and their fast medium bowler Sarfraz Nawaz withdrew from Tuesday night's game against

to better h

Pakistan.

mental approach

badminton

Middlesex have appointed Alan Wright as club secretary. Wright, 43, has been a Middlesex member since 1975. He will be leaving his job as passenger marketing manager for British Airways, where he has worked for 27

chase at Cheltenham on May 5. Land Rover Distributors have given £5,000 of the £6,000 added money for this final, but the 14 qualifying hunter steeplechases are each individually sponsored by different firms, 10 of which are putting up the entire prize money for the races named after

acing, has agreed to continue its point-to-point area novice championships in 1982. In each of the 14 regions the owner of the leading five, six or seven-year-old horse will receive an engraved Stuart crystal bowl and a cash award, and there will also be runner-up awards.

by Jackson-Stops and Start, are unusual in that the horses eligible have already qualified by having won or been placed in one of the qualifying races run in the 1981 season. The final will be decided at Towcester on Easter Saturday.

As well as the Chrises-TKM

union what they already knew: that a minor sport which had languished for most of the century could not be rescued in fifteen minutes.

He was nervous before the Thomas Cup quarter-final in the Netherlands. The Dutch are more than competent on court.

"Believe me, it's not easy because no one has ever done this before, but I am developing the team approach slowly and at the same time getting rid of players' insistence that they are the underdogs. If there are

can become even better if they learn how to link the physical with the mental. This may not be enough to see Scotland through against the powerful Dames, but it does look like being the start of a new era in Scottish badminton.

heroiné of yesterday in British colours, and Konrad Bartelski, Samuel himself makes a number of telling contributions, as befits a man who is, arguably (and he would relish the argument) the leading exponent in the field in this country. Dare I suggest that his telling should

One encouraging sign is that from the reports coming in, and in spite of double-figure inflation, rents of the best beats are being held remarkably low.

than a good salmon beat in northern Scotland, though of course transport (£70 worth of petrol) and hotel costs tip the balance.

Buying good salmon and sea trout fishing is another matter. Savills of York say that even in these recessionary days the

For students on grants there is still free sea trout fishing to be had if one walks the coast of Kintyre, a rewarding adventure for the young and strong who carry a rod and a few flies in their packs. Salmon, no, but sea trout taste as good, especially

ix and a half miles, including
2,000 acres of hill ground and a
Warsaw, the Polish news agency
PAP reported today. — Reuter.

[illegible]

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This is a part-time post in the Historical Section of the Library and Records Department, involving work on the publication of a collection of post-war documents on British policy overseas. The collection will initially comprise two series covering the periods 1945-1950 and 1950-1955 respectively: the preparation of both series is being undertaken simultaneously.

The successful candidate will be expected to work 18 hours per week. Candidates should normally have a degree in History with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent qualification, and be aged at least 35. They will be expected to have a close interest in and sound knowledge of

British foreign policy, a capacity for objectivity, a critical approach, and the ability to synthesize large quantities of documents and write clear and concise English. An established academic reputation and evidence of any published work advantageous.

SALARY: £6,225-£8,045 Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4 February 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G/5695.

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Redbridge

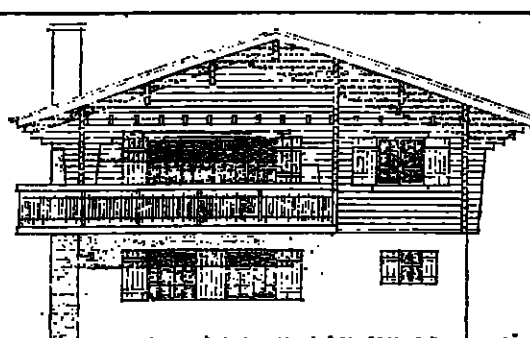
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Chairmen**SEVERN-TRENT, NORTHUMBRIAN & WESSEX WATER AUTHORITIES**

The Secretary of State for the Environment will be appointing Chairmen for these Water Authorities to take over from the existing Chairmen when their terms of office expire in September 1982. Annual expenditure in Severn-Trent is around £400m and in each of the other two exceeds £100m.

OVERALL POLICY AND STRATEGY are laid down by the members of the Authority headed by the Chairman, one of whose principal tasks is to ensure that the essential services provided to the community are cost-effective and seen to be so. Under the direction of the Authority, day-to-day management is in the hands of a full-time Chief Executive and his team.

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THE APPOINTMENTS will be for 3 to 5 years. The salary for the Severn-Trent Chairmanship is £24,980 and for the other two posts £13,679, which reflects their part-time nature and relative dimensions. Preferred age - 45-55.

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Chief Nursing Officer

London

The Department of Health and Social Security is seeking a successor to Dame Phyllis Friend, DBE, who will be retiring from the public service at the end of September. As Chief Nursing Officer she is responsible for advising the Secretary of State on all matters relating to nursing, midwifery and health visiting, and contributes to the formulation and implementation of national policies. The work of the Nursing Division, comprising some 50 senior nursing professionals and their support staff, covers all aspects of hospital and primary health care services, capital and service planning, and matters relating to nursing personnel, nurse education and research.

The Chief Nursing Officer is expected to monitor the scale and provision of nursing services in this country and to be aware of trends in

nursing both at home and overseas. Close relationships are maintained with statutory professional and staff organisations. There will be some travel at home and abroad.

Candidates (men or women) must be registered nurses, preferably aged under 55, and must have shown outstanding ability in a top-level nursing position. Excellent personal, communication and leadership skills will be looked for. Experience of serving on national committees would be advantageous.

The salary for this Civil Service Under Secretary-graded post is £23,000 p.a. For further information and an application form (to be returned by 12 February 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G/5682/4.

Department of Health and Social Security

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Applications are invited for the post of Associate Editor (Channel 4) who will be responsible to the Editor of ITN for the successful development and operation of the programme. The Associate Editor will be part of the Senior Management of ITN and the role will require a combination of journalistic, television and management skills of a high order and will be remunerated accordingly.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Today's subjects are Living in a Developing Country, It's Your Choice, Maths, Science Workshop, Scene, Near and Far, Search (Down the River) and On the Rocks. There's an interval at 12.20. At 12.30, News After Noon: with Moira Stuart and Jeremy Thompson; 12.57 Financial report and news headlines; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Music and chat. And it goes out "live"; 1.45 King Rolloff: the very young; 1.50 Stop — Got The Testing of a new car; 2.00 You and Me: another one for the young; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time and Television Club (A School in Time: Schoolchild); 3.55 Play School. (See BBC 2, 11.00am)

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: The Story of a River, with music adapted from Shakespeare. Presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Fred Harris (also on BBC 1, 3.55).
12.00 Open University: Today's subjects are: — The Pre-School Child (Give and Take); 12.25 Childhood (5 to 10); 10 to Play; 12.40 Home Sweet Home. Open University programmes end at 1.15; Intermision follows; 3.55 Robert's Travels: Another chance to see this series of films in which the TV and radio personality Robert Robinson goes journeying through India. Today: Calcutta to Mirzapur. His eventual destination is Simla (first shown on BBC 1)

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Subjects include My World (diary men), Seeing and Doing (Roman Britain), Geography (valley glaciers) and Over to You (diary men). 12.00 Little Blue: baby elephant story; 12.10 Get Up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivan: Grace's birthday dinner; 1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames news headlines; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial. Enter a stranger; 2.00 After Noon Plus: with Judith Chalmers, Trevor Hyatt; Judith looks at the beauty business and seeks a new relationship; 2.15 The Artists: Episode 2; Shaw's novel serialised by Stuart Latham. The teacher (John Stride) clashes with Mr Brailford (John Horley) once again. Also starring Geraldine James, Judy Campbell (r).

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.20 Today.
6.45 The Widower by George Simonson (r).
9.00 News.
9.05 M. Mahan Me Laugh. Loe Cawson returns to some entertainers that make him laugh.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Two Lines. A look at the lives of David Wigg, MP and his wife as they try to give their two healthy children a normal upbringing, while their two other children are dying from a hereditary disease.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story. "A Five-Set Match" by Donald Brevett.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Handel, Bach, Stravinsky, records.
8.00 News.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 A Record of War. A look at the way the First World War affected women.

Radio 2

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Handel, Bach, Stravinsky, records.
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Radio 1

8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Mozart.
9.00 News.
9.05 The Week's Composer: Scriabin, records.
10.00 Violin and Piano: Rebeca Zuckerman, records.
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Beth Morris: BBC 2, 6.30 pm

● HISTORY ON YOUR DOORSTEP (BBC 2, 7.35), a new series of eight short films designed to provide Britons with short cuts to a better understanding of their environment, seems to take its cue from some lines by T. S. Eliot ("the end of all our exploring will be to arrive where we started, And know the place for the first time"). Tonight's inaugural film is a re-discovery of the Cambridgeshire village of Sawney where there are serious apertures in stones, not to mention books in the running brooks. Speaking of books, there's an excellent one by local historian Jack Ravensdale which the BBC has produced in conjunction with the series (BBC Publications, £4.50). Fred Housego, former BBC TV Mastermind and London cabbie, now making some headway on radio and television as a perky

THE TIMES

Guide to Information Technology

This report is published to mark the start of IT 82, a £1.2m year-long campaign by Government and industry, to create public awareness and overcome suspicions of the "information revolution".

What exactly is information technology? It is considered important enough to command the services of a Government minister, and yet in a recent MORI poll 80 per cent of those interviewed had never heard of it.

The minister in question, Mr Kenneth Baker hopes for a different state of affairs at the end of this, Information Technology Year.

The officials responsible for promoting IT see their mission in very broad terms. According to the press release introducing IT Year 82, information technology is "the use of computers, micro-electronics and telecommunications to help us produce, store, obtain and send information in the form of pictures, words or numbers, more reliably, quickly and economically." That definition encompasses telephones, satellites, industrial robots, television, even electronic Space Invaders games.

The Year is a purely national campaign — not to be confused with international efforts like the Year of the Disabled. Armed with £1.2m contributed equally by government and industry, the organizers are trying to incite the British people and British companies to join what the chairman of IT 82 Alan Benjamin, called the worldwide Information Revolution.

The country which led the Industrial Revolution two centuries ago cannot hope to outperform the rest of the world again. But we must avoid falling hopelessly behind the leaders, now the United States and Japan. If we make no effort, Britain's relationship with the information-rich countries of the twenty-first century will be rather like, say, Mexico's relationship with Britain after the Industrial Revolution.

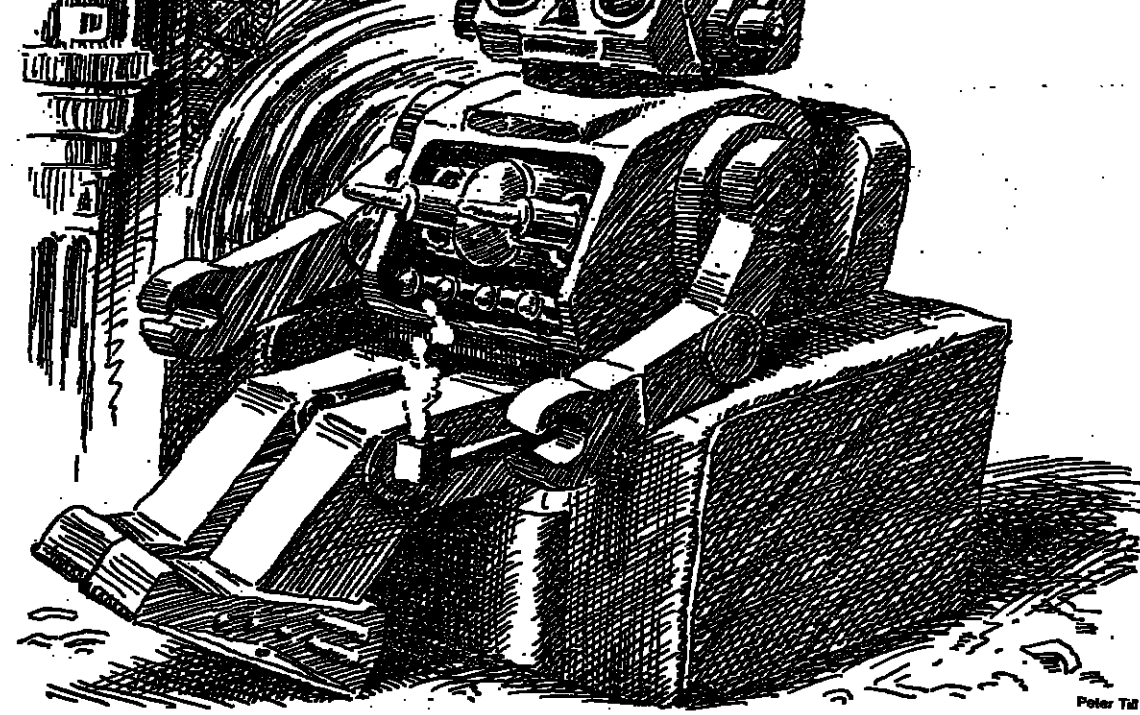
In theory IT 82 is aimed equally at the general public and at industry. The public campaign will attempt to convey the excitement of information technology in the home, at work and elsewhere: schools, colleges, shops, banks, libraries, hospitals. The tone will be reassuring rather than revolutionary, soothing not strident: the idea is to persuade the deeply conservative British people that the familiar landmarks of life will be improved not swept away.

However, it is clear that unofficially the Government regards the industrial campaign as far more important. Alan Benjamin says the approach to companies will be "much sharper, saying 'get with it, you're behind. It's a much harder message of encouragement to industry'."

Many of those involved in IT 82 see this year as a last chance for British industry to keep up with the world leaders. And they do not just mean the IT business itself — computer, electronics and communications companies — but tens of thousands of poorly managed firms making products or offering services that have nothing to do with information, from furniture to food. Almost all of them could improve their processes by installing a microcomputer to store data and process accounts, or a Prestel terminal to gain access to other people's databases, or a computer-aided design or manufacturing system, or even a full-scale robot.

"For industry IT 82 is almost a once-and-for-all opportunity to get its act together," says David Fairburn, director of the National Computing Centre.

When I asked Mr Baker what particularly excited him about IT, he replied in indus-



trial-economic terms. "The most exciting thing is that it is the coordinating technology for a whole series of activities which are the fastest growing economic activities in our society," he said. "IT is now at the centre of huge converging flows of investment. Computing and telecommunications are converging very rapidly, and in association with them is the whole of the entertainment industry."

Alan Benjamin answered the same question quite differently. "The prime excitement is in the area of social systems," he said, giving as an example the old age pensioner who will be able to sit in front of his home information terminal in a few years time and ask it to explain in clear simple terms how social security and tax legislation will affect his personal finances.

Until now the effect of the so-called information explosion has been to overwhelm people with far more information than they can handle. The means of sorting what you need or want out of the constant barrage of words, numbers and pictures have been hopelessly primitive and inadequate.

The result is that today people make crucial decisions on the basis of far too little information. The combination of communications and computing power represented by IT will feed each of us with the data and interpretation we really require. Then we will be able to devote all our energy to the information itself, rather than the search for it.

Computers are starting to become more "intelligent" and "friendly", as the jargon goes. Designers are beginning to make them think and

respond more like humans.

Before the end of this century the Japanese are likely to introduce computers with which people can have a normal spoken conversation. Armed with sophisticated voice recognition and synthesis, and programmed to respond to the subtle nuances of human speech, the IT terminal will be able to comprehend and answer a command like this:

"I've got a meeting in the centre of Leicester at 10 tomorrow morning. That will probably go on for two hours — but better allow three just in case. Then I want to go on up to Nottingham to visit our branch there during the afternoon, and afterwards I need to get to Derby in time for an early supper with my brother and his family. He can meet me at the station any time after 5.30 — no, wait, I think he said 6.30. Give me a print-

out of all the trains I will need tomorrow."

Mr Benjamin believes that homes of the 21st century will have three separate IT systems, for entertainment, communications and environmental control. Technically there is no reason why they should not be combined into one — and indeed the information may come into the house in a single cable — but he says: "I don't think people want to confuse entertainment with communications."

The entertainment system will provide a huge variety of films, music and TV programmes, including "interactive" facilities like a far more sophisticated version of today's phone-ins. The communications terminal(s) will include the (video?) telephone and a means of access to many computerized databases, such as the travel expert we wanted to ask about trains to the Midlands. The environmental systems will control the home's heating, in response to outside weather conditions, so as to minimize energy consumption.

Most of the system's hardware will probably be imported, mainly from Japan. But the software — the programmes that make it operate — may still be produced in Britain. Although some observers believe Britain's "genius" for software — much quoted in the computer-electronic press — may be swept aside by the efforts the Japanese are making in this area too, most of those involved in IT82 believe that we can hold on to our lead in software and computer applications.

However, Mr Baker warns against counting Britain out of the hardware market too soon. After all, he points out, we are currently turning out more computers than the United States or Japan. In terms of volume, though not of course value, Clive Sinclair's ZX81 is the best selling computer in the history of the world.

Clive Cookson

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- Page 3 A historical anatomy of computers, telecommunications and electronics
- Page 4 An A-Z of Information Technology explains some of the confusing jargon of the industry and some of the milestones of discoveries and inventions that gave birth to IT
- Page 5 A-Z continued and some of the pitfalls of choosing a personal computer
- What are the fears, opposition and attitudes to IT?
- Page 6 The trades unions and management
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IT is already affecting all our lives in some way. The next pages look at developments in:

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- Page 15 A look into the future — Clive Cookson, Pearce Wright, IT in the High Street

Every busy director deserves a personal assistant.

"But I've already got one...my secretary," you may be saying.

True, but does she have the time to give you all the help you need?

Many secretaries are so bogged down with day-to-day correspondence, reports, minutes and so on they just don't have the time to be personal assistants as well.

We don't think a person in your position

should have to worry about these problems.

So we've come up with the answer.

The new Bitsy Secretaire.

This is a specially developed

word processor which can speed up all routine 'chores' quite dramatically, so your secretary will have plenty of time to give you all the help you need.

With a minimum of training she can produce letters, reports, minutes with much less effort.

And like our other systems, we've designed the Bitsy Secretaire with the secretary in mind.

It's simple to learn, has easy control instructions, even a special screen with brightness control that tilts so your secretary can adjust it to suit herself.

So don't let your work get on top of you. The Bitsy Secretaire will give your secretary the time to be your personal assistant. After all...you deserve a helping hand.



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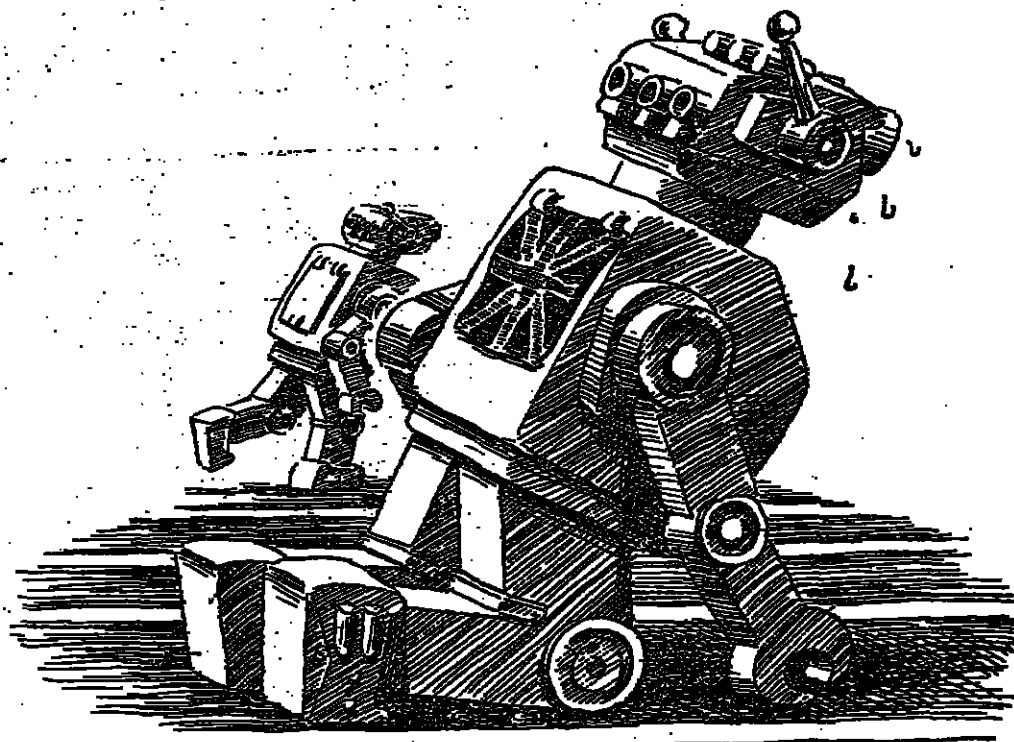
GROUP OF COMPANIES

TW1

ADLER & IMPERIAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The state of British information technology is outlined below by David Hewson. On the facing page Pearce Wright discusses the global background to computers, satellites and electronics

Worm's eye view of market



Peter T

There are plenty of official figures outlining the way in which Britain has fallen badly behind in the rapidly-growing specialization of information technology. But perhaps the most effective demonstration of this fact can be had by visiting one of the many centres now selling the software of the communications revolution, everything from CB radios to home computers, Prestel television converters to aerials for receiving satellite television.

One is unlikely to find more than a handful of British-made products anywhere on view. This may not be a precise metaphor — such shops cater largely for home use or small businesses — but its experience is equally applicable to the larger and more wealthy world outside, the vast office systems of the near future, with their electronic mail systems, computerized telephone switchboards, and conference facilities linked by television.

Britain's total trade deficit in information technology in 1980 was £300m. The figure is unlikely to be much changed today, and could have been worse were it not for the effects of the recession. And despite the efforts of both government and industry over many years, British manufacturers are no nearer possessing a significant world presence in the exports market.

The most startling area of domestic failure is in the area of computers and peripherals. In 1979, 83 per cent of a total market of £1,241m went to foreign manufacturers. Two years ago, the sector employed 49,000 people in Britain. Today the recession, and redundancies, notably at the state-backed flagship ICL, are thought to have reduced the workforce significantly.

This poor showing is not simply worrying in terms of the domestic balance of trade. At constant 1980 prices, the worldwide information technology market is expected to grow at the rate of 14 per cent from 1980 to 1985, rising in value from £54,400m to £104,700m. During the same period, according to a report prepared by the consultants FA Computers and Telecommunications (Pactel) for the then National Enterprise Board, Britain's share of the world market can only be expected to remain at 5 per cent.

Pactel succinctly summed up the British problem thus: "Based on estimated 1979 turnover, about half of the world's top 50 IT companies are American-owned, nine are Japanese and Britain is in third place with six companies (including Rank-Xerox

which is 51 per cent American).

Apart from Rank-Xerox, the British-owned companies are GEC, ICL, Plessey, Thorn-EMI and Racal Decca. None of these companies has the world scale or breadth of commitment to IT of leading American or Japanese companies, or indeed of European competitors such as Siemens or Philips. Furthermore there is a scarcity of dynamic small and medium-size high growth companies in the British IT industry, one marked exception being Racal.

About half of British IT production is from companies which are foreign-owned, usually by American interests, and the domestic industry is, Pactel concludes, weakest in the highest growth areas such as small business computers and word processing, and strongest in the traditional markets such as defence and public telecommunications equipment.

One historical problem which has faced British companies in the field has been its high risk nature.

This situation places on the state a large part of the responsibility for leading the sector forward, whether through such bodies as the National Enterprise Board (now renamed the British Technology Group after its recent merger with the National Research Development Corporation) or through procurement schemes which guarantee home markets for new developments.

British Telecom's Prestel videotext system is one of the few areas where a British product has consistently led the field.

Its system of putting information through television sets aroused a heartening amount of foreign interest, even though it is in the early stage of development. British Telecom is working on several advances, including a machine codenamed Albert, which is due to be launched later this year will combine teletext, telex, word processor and telephone functions.

The future for this sector lies in the eventual development of complete home information systems, a prospect which is already exercising media organizations both in print and in entertainment. British Telecom will also unveil its Gateway system this year.

This seems to be one area in which Britain does not face an already established lead by competing nations. The future of System X, the computerized switchboard system developed by British Telecom is unlikely to involve such export potential. Some £2,500m will be spent between now and 1985 installing System X telephone exchanges.

But the difficulty for the system is that it has been developed in the context of a state monopoly. Mr Tony Davies, a member of the Department of Industry's information technology panel, is highly critical of British Telecom's record.

"There isn't a hope in hell of people in Britain who supply British Telecom winning any significant export business," he said recently. "British Telecom is so far behind in accepting new technology that the products it has developed — System X for example — are far behind what a free private sector could have supplied and they will become quite incapable of standing up in export markets."

These fears are not felt so deeply elsewhere. Mr Joseph N. Pelton, who is on the staff of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) forecast in his new book *Global Talk* that Prestel, System X and computer and electronic business terminal ventures from Racal and ICL were just a few of the promising British IT projects for the 1980s.

For the immediate future, Britain can expect to benefit from the growing interest and business and television satellites through British Aerospace's involvement in the European Space Agency satellite. There are also encouraging signs in the services industry, which is growing at a moderate rate. How far Information Technology Year will enable Britain to turn these modest benefits into a real "catching up in the world high technology race" remains to be seen. Certainly the stakes are high. Pactel gloomily predicts that, if current trends continue, we will face a trade deficit in IT of £1,000m by 1990.

Looking for low-cost resilience? You don't need a list. A word will do.

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If you're interested in looking at computers for on-line transaction processing, your list of computer manufacturers can be just about as long or short as you like.

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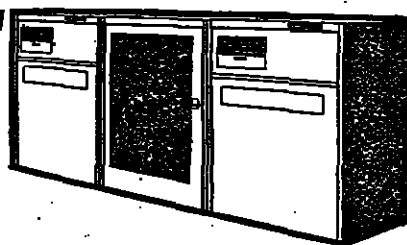
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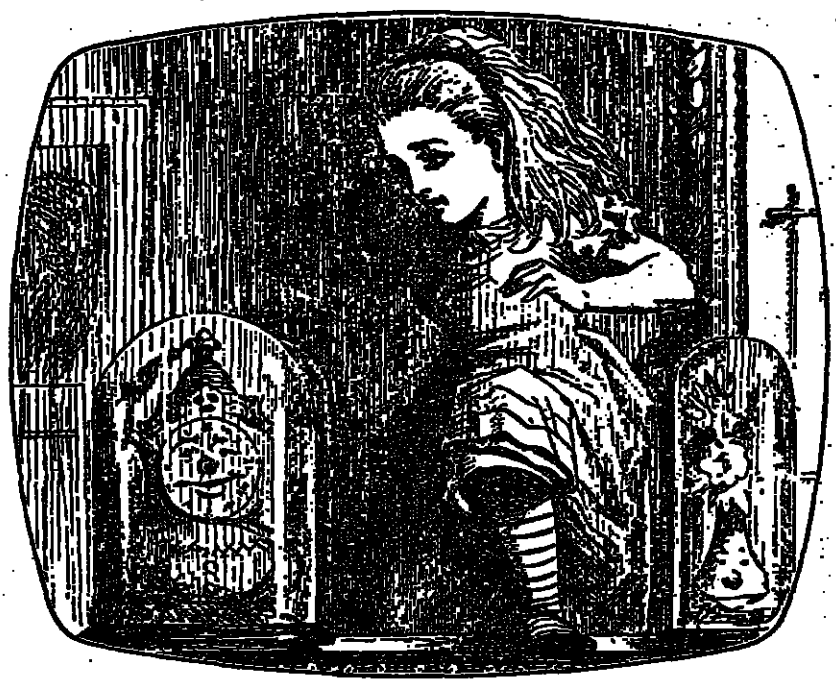
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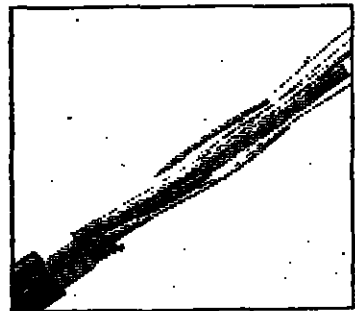
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ALICE THROUGH A STRAND OF GLASS

BICC Cables are helping to shape many of the technologies that are shaping all our futures. Information Technology is one example. Just one.

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- first commercial optical cable communications system to go into Europe's public service network.
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The continuing importance of BICC's involvement in optical cable transmission is underlined by the recent contract to supply the longest optical cable system in the UK — a 201 km link between London and Birmingham.

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Milestones in a cheap and quiet evolution that will bring a consumer revolution

Computers

There are almost as many definitions of information technology as there are experts on the subject. So the evolutionary chart on page IV depicts some of the main developments from which information technology was born.

This scheme of outlining the origins of the industry was prompted by an observation by Mr Alex d'Agapeyeff, the founder of the first British software firm more than 20 years ago, and managing director of Consultants in Information Technology. For he draws a distinction between "the old form of computing and the new information technology which has come with advances in the silicon micro-circuit".

The present wave of information technology flows from the marriage of micro-electronics, telecommunications and computer programming. This merger has transformed computing from a data processing from an expensive and specialized activity into a cheap consumer market.

In particular it has produced the personal computer; micro-electronic packages to enable telephone and television sets to be plugged into computer information networks; and cheap and powerful electronics units for improving the large and medium-scale computer systems that reside at the centre of big industrial, commercial and governmental organizations.

In addition, the micro-computer has turned the idea of using semi-intelligent robots for manufacturing into reality. One result of that development is seen in the devastation of certain European industries by Japanese enterprise. And it is this innovation which is causing most anxiety among specialists in Britain like Alex d'Agapeyeff. He says it is no accident that the Japanese came from behind to lead in the volume production of micro-circuitry.

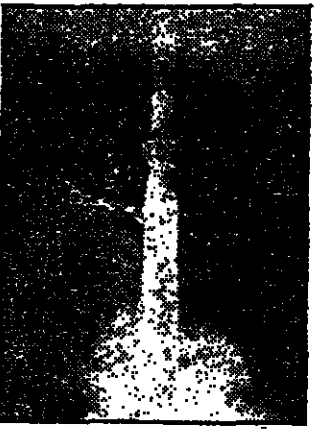
Confirmation of their success, if it is needed, is shown clearly in the analysis of the world's 50 top information technology companies listed in the chart prepared by the Pactel organization in a recent survey. Not one of the

Japanese firms would have been included in a similar league table produced 20 years ago.

The electronic computer era was ushered in by 1946 with the invention by Dr J Presper Eckert and Dr John Mauchly with their machine ENIAC (electronic numerical integrator and calculator) at the University of Pennsylvania.

However, the first invention was one of several projects in the United States and Europe supported from defence research money for developing new types of powerful machines to help with complex weapons calculations and for deciphering codes.

Nevertheless there was considerable competition between the design teams in the early days. And a counter-claim exists that a machine called Colossus, built in Britain, was the first electronic computer.



However, there are more important claims for at least two machines completed in 1948 to be the real forerunners of the modern electronic computer. One of them labelled SSEC, built in IBM's laboratories, and the other known as the Manchester University Mark 1 had the programmes of instructions stored internally.

Many major technical advances were needed to make possible the transfer of computers from the university and military laboratories to commerce and industry.

The first electronic computer built for sale, based on the Manchester University Mark 1, was delivered by the Ferranti company in February 1951. It had 4,000 electronic valves packed into racks in a battery of air-conditioned

cabinets which filled a large room.

The life of the first generation of computers was short because of their size, cost, unreliability, limited storage for information and huge power consumption. But the invention which consigned them quickly to the museum was the transistor.

That innovation was the most important among many other crucial discoveries in hardware and software responsible for increasing the number of large and medium-scale computers in use in the world from 6,000 20 years ago to near 250,000 today.

But by 1960 development engineers had devised the beginnings of the processes, using photolithography for etching several transistors and other components on to a piece of silicon the size of a postage stamp. That birth of the integrated circuit soon brought a new generation of small, desk-sized mini-computers; and the larger models of computers also entered a third generation of higher speed, more powerful machines.

Then came the major technical leap into miniaturization with large-scale integrated circuits, crowding hundreds of electronic components on one silicon chip, making possible the micro-processor and then the micro-computer.

Yet the same principles underlie the plodding computation of the first computers and the microsecond speeds of the current range of electronic miniatures; all of which need five basic sections.

The input section translates information from a variety of devices into a code that the computer understands. In the early designs there were only punched paper tape and punched card inputs. Now there are the familiar keyboard — and — TV units; magnetic tapes, discs and drums, optical scanners reading the magnetic code on cheques or the digital code on goods at the cash desk of a shop.

The memory section does what its name says. It stores information until it is needed by other parts of the machine. The most successful memory in modern computers for nearly 20 years has been the magnetic core variety, consisting of thousands of tiny iron beads.

Each tiny iron core is at an intersection of two hair-thin

wires forming part of a rectangular grid. These core memories are being replaced by cheaper, smaller and higher capacity semiconductor memories on chip. In addition to these main memories built into the computer, auxiliary memories in the form of magnetic tapes and discs provide the low-cost, very high capacity needed for bulk storage of information.

The handling, directing and processing of the flood of information passing through a computer is done by its arithmetic and logic units. It is here that the complex calculations are done if the machine is programmed for largely scientific and engineering purposes, and the data is manipulated in commercial and administrative applications.

The part which regulates the memory and the arithmetic units is the control section. It regulates the flow of information between them and interprets the instructions programmed into the memory, and accordingly, dispatches data once it has been processed to the output section. But the output can go to an almost endless variety of devices. The presentation of words and numbers on a television display of high-speed printer is the most widely known type. Whereas the actions of robots on a car assembly line are one form of output for the computer's electrical impulses; so are the commands to an aircraft's steering mechanisms from an autopilot, or artificial voice commands or the directions to another computer.

Nineteen-sixty was the turning point for a lot of key developments, and that year the journal *Communications of the Association of Computing Machinery* had the following to say about one important emerging subject: "A common business-oriented language, called Cobol, for use in writing instructions on business-type problems for any electronic digital computer, may soon be available. Cobol, which is written in English and independent of any make of model of computer, was presented in the final report to the Conference of Data Systems Languages."

The purpose of a programming language is to make the writing of programmes cheaper and easier. By definition that means more reliability, because an im-

mense amount of the cost of introducing computer systems is still in the correction of errors. In the early 1960s the production rate for a programmer writing the programme for a business application was about £2 per finished line of machine instruction. A business application requiring, typically, 20,000 lines of instruction code therefore cost £40,000, and more than likely employed four or five people for 18 months to two years.

That level of productivity would be completely unacceptable today. Improvements have been made in automating the design and checking of programming systems. As a result there is a large number of advanced computer languages such as Fortran, Cobol, Basic, PL-1, and hundreds of software packages for particular applications for personal computer users or businessmen to buy off the shelf.

But the great skill remains in designing the original programmes. The methods to make that easier have reduced the costs nearer to 20 pence a line of code.

Satellites

The merger of computers, micro-electronics and telecommunications has created a single information industry so sprawling it almost defies description. Telecommunications can be regarded as the elder statesman of the three technologies because it pervaded almost all corners of the globe with electro-mechanical telephones and undersea cables long before electronic components and then computers were invented.

But the application of computers and micro-electronics to telecommunications has changed completely the design of the telephone handset and the office switchboard. Computer systems in particular, with their ability to store and control the organization of information, are adding a new dimension to the processes used for the distribution of television, mail, facsimile, telephone and library information.

By the same token, the application of telecommunications techniques and networks to computers has

transformed the practice of data processing from an isolated activity to a service on demand. That change has demolished the previous demarcation lines between the computer manufacturer supplying specialized office and industrial products and the telecommunications organizations providing telephones and switchboards, cable networks and radio communications links.

The full potential of computers was opened when computer data transmission was first accomplished over earth links (co-axial cable and radio channels) and later by a satellite link encircling the planet. In the past decade the capacity of civilian international satellite communications links has jumped from 150 to more than 15,000 circuits. The growth of satellite communication has been spectacular and shows no sign of easing.

In the short time that satellites have flooded the earth with messages they have become an integral part of the activities of organizations like news agencies, press and broadcasting services, business, banking, commerce, agriculture, mining, aviation, navigation, meteorology and entertainment. Yet fewer than 40 of the 2,200 satellites launched since 1957 are for communications; and those can be divided into four categories by use.

There are two global systems: the Intelsat organization, which has more than 100 member countries and the Intersputnik network established by the Soviet Union. At the next level come a number of developing domestic and regional satellite systems. Third, there are the specialist marine and aeronautical satellites for communications and navigation purposes. Fourth are the military communications satellites.

A recent study by the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration forecasts a demand in the United States for more than 300 video channels, more than 20 million more telephone channels and an annual data volume of 40 million terabits (tera is the symbol denoting one million million) within 20 years. That is equivalent to the capacity of another 100 of the current type of satellites which RCA and Western Union operate for their domestic services.

Even allowing for advances

in the size of satellites, that demand would still need between 30 and 40 satellites to be placed in the part of the geostationary orbit which has to be shared with 50 other countries. There are four domestic satellite systems in America. In addition to Western Union and RCA, a joint service called Comstar is run by two giant telecommunications companies, AT & T and GTE, on a space station leased from the Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat). But the most recent network is a £300 venture, Satellite Business Systems (SBS), owned by IBM, Comsat and the Aetna Life insurance company.

There is a unique aspect of satellites which, with their immense capacity and combined use with computers and television, is forcing the pace in information technology. Since the origin of the telephone, distance has been the major element in fixing tariffs and in curbing the use of the telecommunications networks. With the introduction of satellites, it is no longer an important factor. In a recent book, *Global Talk*, Dr Joseph Pelton says a telecommunications service have become faster, they also have become cheaper. A one-page telex sent from New York to London cost today about \$12. A one-page letter or technical drawing sent by the Intelpost network is about \$5; and a three-minute telephone call on the public network costs as little as \$3.16. Twenty years ago public overseas calls were 20 times higher.

Electronics

Some years ago Dr Marvin Kelly, then director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in the United States, called two of his senior research physicists to his office to witness an experiment by another staff member. The demonstration was conducted with a rectangular black block, smaller than a cube of sugar, which had little metal contacts at either end. The device was made from a then little-understood material.

When a band of flashing light was allowed to flicker over a narrow region near the centre of the block, a tiny voltage of about 0.5 volts was

generated between the two contacts.

The little-understood material was silicon. And the demonstration given by Dr Russell Ohl showed the first operation of what electronic engineers today call a $p-n$ junction, which is the electrical effect on which the microelectronics industry is founded. But that original experiment occurred in 1940. It marked only the start of the research that gave birth to semiconductor electronics by an already famous team of solid state physicists at Bell Laboratories, and which led first to the discovery of the transistor, earning Doctors Walter Brattain, John Bardeen and William Shockley a Nobel prize for physics in 1956.

The impact of that original demonstration of the intriguing properties of silicon is told in a personal account of the discovery of the transistor by Dr Brattain. Subsequent research produced a number of materials which can be endowed with the unusual qualities needed to make $p-n$ junctions.

Silicon is particularly attractive because of its abundance, being one of the main constituents of sand. Its value to the electronics engineer is that it can be made to be either electrically conducting or non-conducting.

The trick is to make a crystal of pure silicon and then introduce the tiniest trace of a special impurity into it by a process referred to as "doping". Only a microscopic area is doped with the impurity, but it is enough to cause a deficiency of electrons in this small zone to form a so-called p , or positive, zone. An adjacent area is doped to get a surplus of electrons creating an n , or negative, zone. Hence the name for the complete arrangement is a $p-n$ junction.

More important, when two n zones are separated by a p zone they form a transistor, which is an electronic switch. Many thousands of transistors can be formed on a single chip. Moreover 250 chips can be made from one disc of silicon, 3 ins in diameter and one-fifth of an inch thick, which has been sawn from a silicon rod 3 ft long.

There is no other manufacturing process like it. Each disc is smoothed and then

continued on next page

Data, voice and text.

In the form of data terminals, telephones and telex, these separate systems are indisputably the three prime methods of business communication.

The trouble is, although each system becomes increasingly sophisticated as technology improves, there has always been one major drawback. An incapacity for each of the systems to communicate with the others.

In effect, there have been barriers preventing intercommunication caused by the varying communication patterns and characteristics of each of the systems.

Meaning that they've all spoken a different language. Until now.

For ITT Business Systems has introduced a common denominator in the form of new technology which uses the Information Transfer Module. ITM for short.

Only we can interconnect them so they can intercommunicate.

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But to explain precisely how it all works would take a technological age.

Suffice it to say that thanks to our innovative approach and our experience in data, voice and text systems, the phone can now talk to the telex, the telex can speak to the data terminal and the data terminal can converse with the phone.

The applications are unlimited.

And surprisingly enough, this apparent miracle can be accomplished using your existing equipment.

No need for any replacements. We will advise you how to add this new technology to your current systems.

Your present telephone, telex and data network systems are simply waiting for Information Transfer Technology.

And in order for them to talk to each other, all you have to do is talk to us.

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We have the technology to transfer all the information quickly to you.

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Any technology gathers a jargon of its own. Information Technology is a mixture of computing, telecommunications and micro-electronics, so the jargon is even richer than usual. Here is an alphabetical ramble through some of the words and phrases the explorer of IT might stumble over.

A Artificial Intelligence (AI). Although it may seem that computers have taken over, they remain tools controlled by people. So-called computer errors are really caused by humans giving a computer the wrong instructions. AI would allow a machine to learn, and then take decisions on the basis of experience. Widespread application is held up by two things: the need for vast processing power, and uncertainty about how the human brain works.

Automated Office. Computers began automating the accounts office 30 years ago, and now word processors are automating typing. But that is just the start. The words can be sent by electronic mail, along with graphics, and discussed over a voice and vision link. Information can be filed electronically, then recalled selectively for automatic collation. Integration will be a key factor. In the office of the future all sorts of equipment — telephones, facsimile, copiers, typewriters, computers — will be linked together to work as a single system.

B Basic. A computer language, from Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. Computers only understand machine code languages, but high-level languages like BASIC enable programs to be written in something approaching plain English. Other high-level languages include ADA, CORAL and PASCAL, as well as the sci-fi-sounding ALGOL, COBOL and FORTRAN.

Bit. The basic unit of computing, an abbreviation of binary digit. All data can be expressed in binary form, combinations of 0s and 1s (1 is 001, 2 is 010, 3 is 100). Clumsy for normal purposes, this two-state notation allows a computer to process data by a series of on-off switching actions — something which electronics can do very quickly. Similar digital techniques are now being applied to transmitting speech, recording music or handling television signals, where benefits include better reproduction and greater processing capability. A group of bits is called a byte (usually eight bits).

C Cmos. A type of semiconductor device of increasing importance. Integrated circuits (or silicon chips) are of two kinds: bipolar, characterised by high speed, and MOS, which are more com-

A-Z of Information Technology

D Data Base. Any collection of information, even a bulging filing cabinet, is a data base of a sort. In the world of IT, data bases are files kept in an orderly, electronic form, which can be accessed by remote users following a defined procedure.

Disc. Storage of computer data is often on magnetic discs. Information is added or accessed at high speeds with read-write heads. Floppy discs — popular for small

E Expert Systems. If you can persuade experts to tell a computer everything they know, anyone can tap into the information so as to become, in theory, experts in turn. The snag is that expert knowledge may not be amenable to computer storage: how do you codify judgment and intuition, as well as facts?

F Fibre Optics. Instead of sending electrical signals over copper cables, information can be transmitted as pulses of light over hair-thin strands of glass fibre. Capacity is far higher, so additional services like two-way TV become possible. British Telecom is laying the world's longest optical fibre link, between London and Birmingham, and experts to buy and install well over 60,000 miles of fibre during the 1980s.

G Graphics. Anything in representational or pictorial form, rather than letters or numbers, is called graphics in IT. Computers can turn data into histograms or curves, and show them on visual display units or draw them on plotters. Television systems like teletext and videodata are progressing from the display of primitive graphics, made up from a matrix of dots, towards smoothed characters, alpha-geometrics, and eventually alpha-photographics. All in full colour, of course.

H Hardware. It used to mean the things standing outside an ironmonger's shop, but today hardware is the physical equipment which makes up a computer installation,

I Information Technology (IT). Favoured term for the convergence of techniques in computing, microelectronics and telecommunications to produce, store, access and send information of all kinds, whether pictures, words or numbers. Obviously significant in business, but also causing the home: teletext and personal computers are IT, but Hollywood movies on a video machine are probably not.

Interface. A plug and socket is an interface, but if computer equipment is to work together it must be compatible in software terms, as well as electrically. An interface unit may, therefore, convert data from one form to another so that different units can be combined. The man-machine interface is as much a philosophical approach as a matter of hardware, and aims to ensure that people control machines, rather than the other way round.

J Josephson Junction. The faster a computer can switch data, the faster it can complete a calculation. For more than 20 years the phenomena of superconductivity have seemed to offer the prospect of unrivalled computing speeds, but the need for extremely low temperatures has so far made the technology impracticable outside the laboratory. The Josephson junction has to be cooled by liquid helium, but can then switch at a speed of less than 100 picoseconds (a picosecond is one million-millionth of a second). Promising, but experimental.

L Light Pen. Another way of communicating with a computer is to place a photosensitive pen-like device on the screen of a terminal. The points where the light pen touches convey instructions to the computer, making it draw lines or circles on the screen, or selecting an item from a list of optional functions. Another form of light pen, sometimes called a wand, reads data in the form of thick and thin lines which form a bar code. Used at supermarket checkouts and for other data input purposes.

Local Area Network (LAN). By installing a special cable in a building or group of buildings, computing and communications equipment can be connected at any point, and made to interact by sending signals round the ring or loop of cable.

Another approach — promoted (not surprisingly) by telecoms companies — links the equipment over the existing telephone wires, creating a star network rather than a ring. Signals go to a central PABX to be processed and sent on to their destination.

Continued from page 3

highly polished to the quality of scientific optical glass. A microscopic scratch on the surface renders subsequent work on the material valueless. The discs are heated to between 1,000 and 1,200°C to create a hard coating. In the next stage a layer of a polymer material sensitive to ultraviolet light, and known as a photoresist, is applied. Next a tiny photographic plate or mask, of the chip's electronic circuitry, scaled down from a drawing 250 times bigger, is used to etch a pattern of electronic components by photolithography.

But the technology of silicon chip fabrication is moving rapidly to increase the number of components on existing large scale integrated circuits of 10,000 to 20,000 to very large-scale integration of 100,000 to 200,000 components and beyond.

Pearce Wright

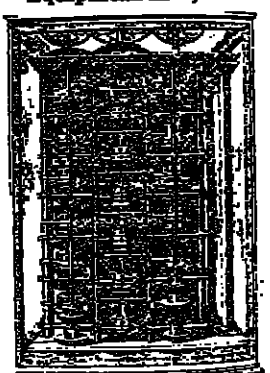
Landmarks over 300 years

The products of information technology are things like office automation, microprocessor controlled washing machines and cookers, industrial robots, video telephones, electronic games, automatic bank cash dispensers, electronic mail and large data processing systems — to name a few. But they emanate from a gradual merging of the four technologies listed below.

Computers

- 1642 Mechanical Calculator Blaise Pascal, France
- 1833 Calculating Machine (analytical engine) C. Babbage UK
- 1889 Punch Card Tabulating Machine H. Hollerith, USA
- 1939 Mark 1 Digital Computer H. H. Aitken, USA and IBM
- 1946 Eniac (Electronic numerical integrator & computer) Moore School, University of Pennsylvania, USA
- 1947 Commercial Electronic Computer P. Eckert and J. Mauchly USA
- 1948 Edsac (Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator) M. V. Wilkes, Cambridge University, UK

- 1951 1st General Purpose Computer Ferranti, UK
- 1960 1st Solid State Computer Univac, USA
- 1961 1st Microcomputer Digital Equipment Inc., USA



The first "computer", the analytical engine designed by Babbage.

Electronics

- 1898 Magnetic Recording V. Poulsen, Denmark
- 1919 "Flip Flop" (binary) circuit, Eccles & Jordan, USA
- 1948 Transistor Bardeen, Brattain & Shockley, USA
- 1952 Integrated circuit concept G. W. Dummer, UK
- 1958 Laser A. L. Schawlow & G. H. Townes, USA
- 1959 Integrated silicon circuits J. S. Kilby, USA
- 1962 Silicon Chip S. R. Hofstein & F. P. Heiman, USA
- 1963 Electronic Calculator Bell Punch Co., UK
- 1970 Floppy disc IBM, USA
- 1972 Microcomputer Intel, USA
- 1972 Video Games Magnavox, USA

Telecommunications

- 1837 Morse Code on-off telegraph system, Samuel Morse, USA
- 1847 Submarine Telegraph Cable W. Siemens, Germany
- 1876 Telephone Alexander Graham Bell, USA
- 1896 Wireless Telegraphy G. Marconi, Italy
- 1925 Television J. L. Baird, UK
- 1945 Arthur C. Clarke proposes communications satellites
- 1948 Holography (three dimensional pictures) D. Gabor, UK
- 1950 MODEM (made high speed data transmission possible) MIT & Bell Labs, USA
- 1957 Sputnik 1st artificial satellite, USSR



Morse Code — first practical demonstration linked Baltimore and Washington, 1844.

Word processing

- 1714 Typewriting history begins with a British patent to Henry Mill for an artificial machine for impressing letters on parchment. "No details survive of invention."
- 1829 First machine capable of practical work. Called a Typographer. William Austin Burt, Detroit, USA.
- 1867 First typewriter in constant use. Christopher Latham Sholes. New York, USA.
- 1872 First electric machine, consisting of a printing wheel, invented by Thomas A. Edison. Later developed into the steeper-type printer.
- 1873 C. L. Sholes signed contract with E.

- Remington & Sons, gunsmiths of New York, USA.
 - 1909 Introduction of portables.
 - 1937 Xerography. Electrostatic images transformed into a powder image and fixed by fusing. Chester Carlson, USA.
 - 1961 Golf ball machine introduced by IBM, USA.
 - 1963 Ink Jet Printing. Method of forming, charging and directing ink electrostatically to form words. R. G. Sweet, USA. Technique extended by A. M. Lewis and A. D. Brown.
- (Research by Pearce Wright. Main source: *Electronic Inventions and Discoveries* by G. W. A. Dummer) published by Pergamon Press.

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room. The microcomputer was originally a more robust but less powerful machine, usually sold to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), who incorporated them in industrial or scientific systems. Today mainframes have become smaller, while minis are more powerful and may be sold to end-users, so distinctions are blurred.

Microcomputer. Rather imprecise term for: (1) a complete but small computer based on a microprocessor; (2) a microprocessor and its peripheral chips mounted on a printed-circuit board; (3) a single chip containing all the circuitry for a microprocessor, RAM, ROM and input-output functions.



Videotext — information on a television screen.

Non-volatile. Magnetic storage (tapes, discs, ferrite cores, bubble memories) is non-volatile, meaning the data is retained when the power is switched off. Semiconductor memories, such as those used in pocket calculators, are normally volatile: switch off and you lose all the data. Some volatile memories are fed with minute amounts of power continuously to make them, in effect, non-volatile.

Operating System. Not hardware, but software: the set of instructions in a computer which supervises and controls input-output functions and the running of programs which handle specific applications.

Optical character recognition (OCR). Putting data into computers could be speeded up if information could be read automatically from documents, rather than put in laboriously by keyboard. OCR tries to do this. Early devices could only read marks (for example, to check pools coupons), but modern equipment can handle typed writing. Recognizing handwriting is more difficult.

Patbx. As well as handling telephone calls today's private automatic branch exchange (PABX) can provide such facilities as abbreviated dialling, automatic re-call of busy lines, queuing of incoming calls, conference facilities, and the switching of data as well as voice. The

electronic PABX will help speed the departure of POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service). In future, people getting a wrong number will know it's high technology which is letting them down.

Peripherals. In order to work, a computer's central processing unit needs peripheral equipment. This includes magnetic discs or tapes to store information, card or tape readers to feed information in, printers to print out results, terminals to allow communication with the computer and other units, and plotters to plot out graphics. Peripherals may now contain some processing ability themselves, and might be graded intelligent, smart, or dumb.

Query Language. Until recently, only trained people have been able to communicate with computers. Now there are over 100 query languages, which aim to break down the barriers. Most allow limited English commands to be accepted by the computer, though some claim to make completely free-form English acceptable.

Ram and Rom. The random access memory (RAM) allows information to be stored or accessed in random fashion in a very short time. A read-only memory (ROM) is a permanent store of information, which computer systems can read, but which users cannot change. Semiconductor memories may be RAMs, ROMs or variations of these, and are characterised by increasing capacity and falling cost. The 64k RAM

stores 65,536 bits, but will cost the same as the 1k RAM, which stores only 1024 bits. Robot. Automatic assembly systems can usually perform a single task, but robots can be programmed to do several within limits. They are of most use for repetitive jobs in unpleasant environments. Artificial intelligence will widen their scope, but the walking, talking robots of fiction are unlikely to take over the factory, let alone do the housework.

Silicon. The basic material for many semiconductor devices, including the pervasive silicon chip, or integrated circuit. Although silicon is expected to remain the main material for many years, gallium arsenide can be used as the basis for logic circuits which operate at very high speeds, without the need for superconductive cooling, as with the Josephson junction.

Software. The programs which give instructions to the hardware. Early programmers soon began to save time by building up libraries of sub-routines to carry out standard operations. Computer users can now shop around for software packages, which are ready-made sets of programs to do specific jobs, such as payroll, direct mail, or word processing. Like a package holiday, software packages cut costs by giving the majority what they want. Good value if you are prepared to follow the crowd.

Time sharing. In the beginning, computers could only be used by one person at a

time, so work would pile up. With time sharing, many people can use a computer simultaneously, each operating from his own terminal. The computer processes parts of separate jobs in sequence, but users gain the impression they have the computer to themselves. Time sharing is still a valuable facility, but distributed processing has put more power at the terminal, and personal computers allow users to undertake simple computing tasks completely independently.

User friendly. Aware that most people think a computer console is about as easy to understand as the flight deck of Concorde, manufacturers are putting much effort into taking out the mystery. Touch a button, and the screen will display a menu, from which the user can select the service he wants. More button-pushing will lead through a series of instructions. Along with forgiving systems and query languages, the user-friendly approach means that even beginners can come to terms with a computer.

Very large-scale integration (VLSI). The first integrated circuits put only a few components on a chip of silicon. Next came medium-scale integration (MSI), with hundreds of components, and then large-scale integration (LSI), with thousands. Now VLSI puts as many as 100,000 components on a chip. Designers see no barriers to integrating a million components.

Videotext. A generic term to describe TV-based information systems. Teletext, which includes the BBC's Ceefax and ITV's Oracle, broadcasts "pages" of data which can be selected with a suitably modified television set.

Viewdata. Links the TV to the telephone and gives a more varied, interactive service by connecting users to a central computer. Prestel, British Telecom's viewdata service, is for public use, but many businesses are also using private viewdata systems.

What-if Games. Computer software is available which allows users to change one

variable in a set of data, and see how this affects all the other variables. A businessman can ask "What if the price of oil rises by 10 per cent?", push a few buttons, and see whether he can survive the next energy crisis. A powerful planning aid, though viewing the results may call for strong nerves.

Work Station. What every smart executive will be sitting at, instead of a desk. As well as a telephone and personal computer, it's likely to include facsimile, data terminal, videophone, view-data units, and much more. The very essence of IT chic.

Xerography. The technology which brought plain-paper offices into virtually every office. Despite rumours that the paperless office is imminent, copiers are likely to go on flourishing. They may even become electronic mail terminals, sending and receiving text and graphics to and from many locations.

X is also the international symbol in telecommunications signifying digital operation, in which the 0s and 1s of computer language are used to switch telephone calls and transmit both voice and data. System X is Britain's digital exchange family, and British Telecom is launching a digital communications service called X-stream.

Yield. A key factor in the falling cost of integrated circuits. Hundreds of circuits are made at the same time on wafers of silicon, passing through a complex series of processing steps. At the start of production many devices fail, but yield goes up as manufacturers move down a learning curve. Prices drop dramatically, because more good products are produced without any additional cost in materials or processing.

Zap. The programmable read-only memory (PROM) can be programmed using special equipment. This is known as "PROM blowing". When the program is erased, the PROM is said to be "zapped".

Roger Woolnough

It's a job to choose

The best advice to anyone seeking a micro-computer for business use is — beware! Choosing a personal computer, other than one to play games on, is to join the new high street jungle warfare.

It took me a long time, spread over nearly two months before I was able to pinpoint the machine of my choice. During this period I visited many of the High Street shops and so-called "computer centres", talked to dozens of salesmen, and read through piles of manufacturer's blurb and scanned many a computer magazine. *Personal Computer* and *Micro Decision* — two of the best sources of information. It is quite obvious that there are far too many cowboys selling such hardware, and that the paperless office is imminent, copiers are likely to go on flourishing. They may even become electronic mail terminals, sending and receiving text and graphics to and from many locations.

X is also the international symbol in telecommunications signifying digital operation, in which the 0s and 1s of computer language are used to switch telephone calls and transmit both voice and data. System X is Britain's digital exchange family, and British Telecom is launching a digital communications service called X-stream.

Many sales assistants seemed to know little about many of their own products. When unable to answer relatively simple inquiries a more senior person, usually the manager, was called. The stark attitude which was all too common was that the manager would immediately try to "sell you up", in other words try to persuade you to buy something more elaborate (according to him) and much more expensive than what you had first been interested in. With the software or actual programmes the situation becomes even worse for the innocent buyer.

The computer magazines are full of stories about people who have bought programmes for accounting, stocktaking or word processing which simply cannot do the job they were led to believe. Admittedly there is an enormous complexity of equipment but the customer should be able to expect some basic guidance.

On word processing programmes, which was my own interest, it was not so straightforward as I might have imagined, judging from the dozen or so programmes on the market. Did they all have capital and lower case letters for display on the screen? Was it possible to have more than 40 characters (too few) per line, or could it go to 80 per line? How many lines per "page"? What editing facilities? How com-

plicated are the commands?

The more you learn the more complicated it all becomes. Even after you have chosen your computer, its printer, additional disc drives, and the programmes there are still many unsuspecting shocks. Generally speaking most companies, with some exceptions, only offer a 90-day guarantee on the hardware. Luckily there seems to be a trend for giving longer guarantees. Most companies offer a maintenance contract which usually costs at least 15 per cent per year of the original capital outlay — quite expensive. The small print of these contracts also needs examining closely to avoid pitfalls over the exact meaning of "24-hour service" and similar phrases. It is no good buying a computer from a company in Leeds if your office is based in Bristol unless the company has a nationwide network of some kind. This is one reason why it is all the more important to buy equipment, and especially programmes, from well established reputable companies. So many software houses have sprung up over night offering a wide variety of programmes which apparently cure all ills, but many of these companies vanish as fast as they have appeared.

Computers do not automatically increase productivity but they can increase efficiency. The first thing is to have a good look at your own system of paperwork and see if that can be improved before even thinking about a small computer. One man who is very outspoken on the subject is Mr Bob Robinson, of Byte Shop Computerland, an expanding network of branches up and down the country. Mr Robinson, who has been involved with microcomputers since the early days in 1963, believes there are five basic questions a customer should ask himself. Have I got a system that already works without a computer? If I buy a computer would I need to take on extra staff, and if so would there be an increase in productivity? What would be the return on the capital investment, in terms of productivity, and how long would it take to repay the return on the extra investment? Will I be able to reduce my staff? The answer to this, according to Mr Robinson is "definitely no". Am I really trying to dodge the issue? In other words do I think a computer is some kind of magic wand to solve my own inefficiency? (It is not.)

Mr Robinson says that most small businesses do not need a computer for accounting or stock control unless they have a minimum turnover of between £50,000-£100,000 a year. He adds: "You must be able to trade off the extra profit against taking on the extra staff to operate the computer, not to mention the initial capital outlay and maintenance costs."

One of the most useful functions performed by a small computer is mailing and invoicing and Mr Robinson believes it is possible to buy a system for between £5,000 and £7,000 which would cover the needs of the small businessman but he could go up to £18,000 to £20,000 if future expansion and productivity warranted the expenditure.

Another major problem facing the customer is the question of documentation for both computer and programme. Manuals are on the whole badly written, often too full of jargon, and quite often have many mistakes, particularly those dealing with the actual programmes to run on the computer.

The Osborne Computer Corporation produces some of the best software and some of the most readable and understandable manuals. Adam Osborne, the man behind the company, a kind of American answer to Britain's own Clive Sinclair, the first to produce a mass-selling computer for under £70, has also just come out with an unusual software-hardware deal in the form of the Osborne I computer. He offers a package deal of five standard programmes including accounting and word processing and mailing, along with a new mini-micro computer.

It was the Osborne I which I finally settled on. No larger than an electric sewing machine it is entirely portable, complete with twin-disc drive (enough memory to store a small novel) and tiny monitor screen (it can also plug into a larger video screen). The complete package with programmes costs about £1,250 plus VAT and is just the thing for the wandering journalist. He can plug it into his car or boat battery system, and it will even fit under an airline seat. In time, and unions permitting, I could write this article, which started life on the A.M. Lewis, anywhere in the world, hook it up to a telephone, and send it direct for editing and typesetting to the office.

Michael Frenchman

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The good, the bad and the ugly face of change: the fears and attitudes are explained here and on the facing page

Unions: still in benefit?

Unions facing the threats of job losses from the introduction of new machinery and the economic recession are having to re-think their approach to pay bargaining and in some cases fight for their survival.

The various predictions of job losses caused by technological advance, with unemployment figures perhaps as high as five million by the middle of the decade, have wrought from the unions a new negotiating approach which is based on no compulsory redundancies and a rapid move toward shorter working time.

In addition to the jobs threat, unions are also concerned about the quality of work that will be left for those still in employment; model union bargaining procedures insist that negotiators pay attention to the technological implications on job satisfaction, health and safety and other related issues.

Unions strenuously deny that their basic attitude toward new technology is one of hostility and resistance but they are adamant that the new technologies should be harnessed so that the benefits are shared equally with the workforce.

The central union philosophy is perhaps best summed up by Len Murray "It is not just a question of accepting the new technology or fighting it. The issue is how we can maximize its benefits and minimize its costs, and ensure that its benefits are equitably shared," the general secretary of the TUC said.

The TUC has played an increasing role in organizing education forums on new technology for negotiators, but a great deal of research has also been done by individual unions.

Union officials believe that the advent of robotics in industry on a wide scale is some years away, in spite of their appearance on the assembly lines at Ford and British Leyland.

Tim Webb, a national officer of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), and the TUC's representatives on the Year of Information Technology committee, thinks that the unions are about to face the second wave of new technology.

That would mainly come in the areas of banking, insurance and finance, while the first wave in the electronics industry and clerical areas is already here. Mr Webb said that the effect on the electronics industry which was in the first place responsible for designing the

new systems, has been like the sword that turns on its self and he gave instances of big job losses in the television manufacturing industry.

He hopes that the Year of Information Technology will focus attention on the problems as seen by the unions and open up a debate on the changes that are necessary if society is to be able to cope with the new working systems.

Mr Webb wants to see the Government's commitment to the Year of Information Technology translated into providing extra funds to cope with the structural changes needed in work and leisure, brought about by the lower demand for traditional forms of labour.

That theme is central to *The Leisure Shock*, a book published in the summer by Clive Jenkins and Barrie Sherman, respectively general secretary and director of research of ASTMS. They suggest that the words "work" and "leisure" should be removed from the vocabulary and replaced by "activity" and "usefulness".

They paint a gloomy picture of the consequences if new technologies are introduced without changes in attitudes, particularly to the work ethic.

A "slave society" should be introduced with new machines being the servants of workpeople who should then have much greater leisure opportunities. Jenkins and Sherman say that unemployment pay should be raised to more realistic levels, financed by the increased profits flowing from slimmer down and more efficient industries, and they believe that the education system needs to be more "life orientated."

In the book they argue that it may even be too late now to start bringing about the changes that are needed because it will take many years to bring about the necessary change in attitude to the old fashioned work ethic.

The authors express concern about the growth of fringe political parties of the right and left and the feeling of alienation among young people, caused, they believe, by the recession and high levels of unemployment.

The emergence of a "Clockwork Orange" society is a nightmare but one coming closer to reality each day that passes without positive action," they say.

Trade unions' specific demands for smoothing the introduction of new technology include consultation and agreement before its

successful automation "is nearly always painful". He says projects will go wrong if there is inadequate consultation with staff involved or not enough discussion on the effects it will have on the organization of the office. It is, therefore, necessary to have a more participative management style which is not always easy to adopt overnight in an authoritarian organization.

Mr Hamer says that the whole field of IT is bewildering, "and the fact that experts seem to disagree so violently is no comfort to the novice". He suggests that management's attitude towards IT in the office should be "a lot more carefully at your office, what goes on in it, how much effort each task involves, and which functions can be most 'cleanly' defined as a single entity and start with those, looking at solutions for a specific problem, rather than products which are solutions looking for problems to solve."

Mr Tom Elliott, managing director of UIMC, a management consultancy with a prime role to service the Unilever companies, is acutely aware of the resistance to change that can occur as a result of entrenched management attitudes.

"Managing change, which IT dictates, is always seen as a threat", he says. He sees the biggest problem as one of education. "It is essential to make managers appreciate the opportunities of technology and to stimulate them to think of ways that IT can help them in their jobs."

A major deterrent to this awareness campaign is, he says, the incomplete dialogue between the potential IT user and the data processing expert, the relationship between technocrats and those managers making business decisions. There is an urgent need, he says, for "translation" to overcome this dialogue problem.

I have interviewed many managers about technology and its role within an organization who are totally bewildered when faced with the language of the technological world. They resent the suggestion that they might be technically illiterate.

Mr Elliott acknowledges that this happens within the Unilever companies. He believed a way to improve the situation is for all managers to be encouraged to use a keyboard and to do simple programming, in that way overcoming their fear of the hardware.

Simultaneously, it is necessary to get data processing specialists to understand business strategy. Perhaps in 1982, the Year of Information Technology, we will create people who understand both a breed of business systems managers.

Mr Elliott feels that hostility among managers puts a block on progress, and it is essential to make people more aware of the benefits and opportunities of IT, and for them to understand its implications. This must happen before the company buys and installs the equipment.

One company which believes that a strong corporate philosophy towards IT helps to encourage positive management reinforcement of its benefits, is the Commercial Union (CU). Its general manager for Information Systems, Mr Peter Smith, emphasises the importance of marrying technological plans to business needs. This is done under the umbrella of a corporate policy, understood by all managers, intended to give the customer better service, with a minimal delay in insurance handling.

By linking IT to everyday business life, the new methods gain acceptance and credence by all managers in an organization, not just the data processing and technical support staffs.

Mr Smith believes strongly in employee consultation. Part of the problem, he says, is keeping the expectation level lower than the publicity level. "There is always a fine judgment of the time factor, involving interested parties, publicizing the event, and then waiting for it to happen."

Mr Smith sees no alternative to a policy of technology being managed from the top. The mistakes can be very costly, even catastrophic, if there is no leadership. Without the right management attitudes and understanding towards people and technology, it seems unlikely that Britain will radically increase its use of IT.

Companies like Unilever and CU provide a clear message: Decide a positive corporate philosophy towards IT. Educate managers in a thorough understanding and appreciation of IT. Adopt a participative management style for everyone involved.

Lynda King Taylor

MORI survey: Conducted by Market & Opinion Research International among a representative quota sample of 1,500 adults aged 15 and over in 1981, with sampling points throughout Britain.

Survey conducted for Information Technology Year 1982.

They have you taped — and there aren't enough safeguards

It is now more than 20 years since the first attempt was made — in a House of Lords Bill — to introduce a data protection law for the United Kingdom. We still do not have one. Since 1961, the growing threat to privacy posed by data computerization has been the subject of several more private Members' Bills and debates in Parliament, numerous reports, official and unofficial, and a Government White Paper.

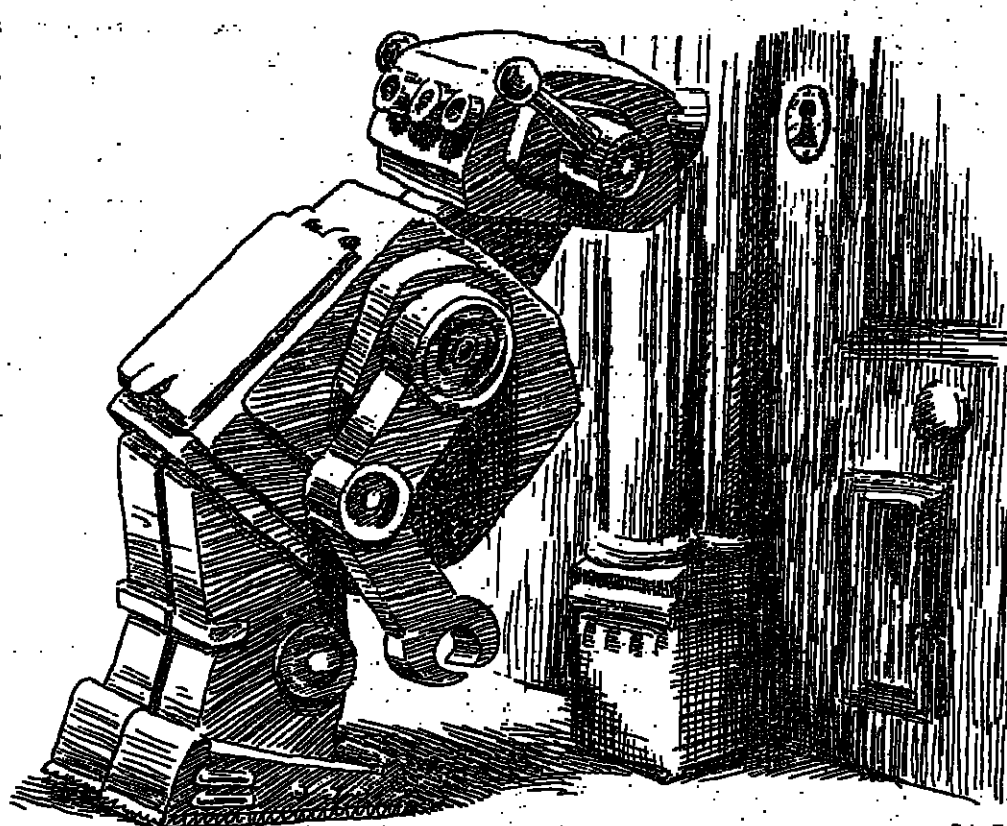
Almost nothing has happened. Rarely has government inaction on a subject of national importance reached such proportions. Now, its habit forced by the implementation of a European Convention on data protection, the Government has promised another White Paper, with legislation to follow when time permits. The consequence of these years of delay is that Britain is now firmly established at the bottom of the league of Western European countries in the area of data protection. This has implications not only for civil liberties, but also for business. Where Britain once led the field in data protection systems, it will once again find itself having to catch up with competitors that have outstripped it. The missed opportunities are incalculable.

The dangers of increasing computerization of personal, official and business information have long been recognized, and as scarcely any longer controversial. First, data can be stored which is inaccurate, incomplete or irrelevant, and yet can be used as the basis for important decisions affecting people's lives.

Second, people may have no idea of the information kept on them, have no way of finding out, and no opportunity to correct mistakes. Third, there is the possibility that the information can fall into unauthorized hands, who could use it for all sorts of purposes. Fourth, the information could be used for a purpose other than that for which it was gathered. Fifth, that because computer systems can now communicate with each other easily and speedily, the possibility is increased that comprehensive Big Brother files will be compiled on private citizens.

From birth to death, every individual will regularly find something about him appearing in some file or other. Estimates of how many different files are kept on the average adult individual range from 5 to 50. Some may be thought trivial in themselves — though even library computers can now reveal that a reader took out a book on guerrilla warfare and another on Marxist ideology. Credit card files might disclose an inappropriate spending pattern. The Swansea Valleys Licensing Department keeps tabs on every driver's change of address, and their computer is available to the police. The list of information kept on the individual — his health, income, social security position, details of his property, his car, his job, and so on — goes on.

Of course, for those who have been a trouble with the



Peter T

police, or been members of an "undesirable" political group, even though they have done nothing illegal, or have particular sexual proclivities, the information kept on them multiplies. More and more of all this information has been removed from the old-fashioned filing cabinet and is being put into computers.

The need for safeguards is not limited to personal information. Business, too, needs protection. If a company's list of customers, or its pricing or production formulae, got into the hands of competitors, the result could be financial ruin. It is also claimed (though firm evidence was harder to come by) that British business has been losing out because clients were reluctant to leave their confidential information in a country which had no protective laws.

Business was not completely united in seeking tighter protection. The multinationals, in particular, were worried about what strict data protection laws would do to trans-frontier transmission of data — an essential activity for companies conducting international business. Guidelines issued in 1980 by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have

been largely accepted and followed, and the problem of trans-frontier data transmission is not as acute as it was a few years ago.

In 1978, the Committee on Data Protection, under Sir Norman Lindop's chairmanship, made a number of widely-welcomed proposals for the safeguarding of information on computer. Its central recommendation was that there should be an independent Data Protection Authority to regulate the way computer data was handled and ensure that the privacy of the individual was protected.

There would be different codes for different classes of data. The Lindop Committee set out the principles which should govern data protection: (1) The individual should know what personal data is being kept, why it is needed, how long it will be used, who will use it, for what purpose, and for how long. (2) Personal data should be handled only to the extent and for the purposes made known at the outset, or authorized subsequently. (3) It should be accurate and complete, and relevant and timely for the purpose for which it is used. (4) No more data should be handled than is necessary for the purposes made known. (5) The indi-

vidual should be able to verify that those principles have been complied with.

In spite of the Lindop Committee's call for urgent action, nothing happened until 1981, when the Council of Europe's Data Protection Convention was opened for signature. In effect, the convention does little more than highlight the principles laid down in Lindop, but it means that countries which become parties to it have to implement those principles in their national legislation. Only when Westminster passes its own Data Protection Act will Britain be able to ratify the convention.

To the dismay of all the interested groups which have been campaigning for such legislation for years, the

Government has decided to depart from the Lindop proposals on one crucial issue. Instead of setting up an independent Data Protection Authority, the Government announced that the relevant authority would be the Home Office itself.

As appalled critics point out, the Home Office is also a very substantial computer user. It is the department responsible for some of the most sensitive and controversial computers, such as those kept by the police, where abuses have already been shown to occur.

The Home Office, Sir Norman Lindop has commented, "can hardly be held to be impartial and disinterested in the area of personal information". That is a view shared by the British Medical Association, the National Council for Civil Liberties and other campaigners for a data protection law. Critics also point out that the Home Office has been responsible for the years of inaction, a fact hardly conducive to inspiring confidence in its proposed new role as the country's data protection authority. Britain is at least likely to have a Data Protection Act on the statute books later this year (1982) or in 1983, but the debate over its content may prove highly controversial. The possibility that the Government will try to set up a system of ombudsmen to act as watchdogs over the use of delicate information is unlikely to placate all the critics. In the meantime, the other countries of Western Europe, and the United States, are happily carrying on with implementing their own laws, leaving Britain as in so many other fields, lagging badly behind where it was once pre-eminent.

Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

it
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Two men were watching a mechanical excavator on a building site.

"If it wasn't for that machine," said one, "twelve men with shovels could be doing that job."

"Yes," replied the other, "and if it wasn't for your twelve shovels, two hundred men with teaspoons could be doing that job."

There are two ways to regard technological development. As a threat. Or as a promise.

Every invention from the wheel to the steam engine created the same dilemma.

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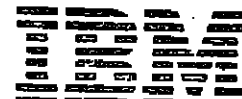
We ourselves are very heavy users of this technology, ranging from golf-ball typewriters to ink-jet printers to small and large computers, so we're more aware than most of that age-old dilemma: threat or promise.

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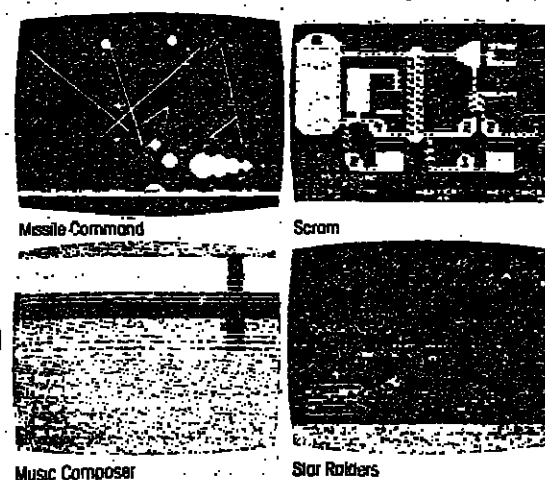
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Mechanical marvels of the double shift

Momoe, Junko, Seiko and Yuko work a double shift every day at the Nissan car plant at Zama, outside Tokyo, turning out Datsun models for the home market and for export. They are precision welders, and their efforts are highly prized not only by management but by the Japanese auto-workers union.

They are, of course, robots. Painted white and surrounded by a six-foot-high electrically-isolated steel fence, their non-human ceaseless toil inspires a mixture of apprehension and admiration in those who see them for the first time.

The technicians who service these denizens of new technology have given each robot the name of a woman pop star, actress, and a coloured photograph of the lady in question stuck on the side of the robot's head. The welding arm performs impossible gyrations to weld car bodies together.

Japanese attitudes towards new technology differ markedly from those of British workers. They welcome industrial innovation, and their whole cultural background is informed by the assumption that industry must continually adapt to survive.

This outlook is encouraged by the Japanese concept of himself as a worker. Ask him what he does, and he will commonly reply "I work for company X" rather than "I am a welder". In Japan's almost-full employment economy, school leavers exercise much less occupational choice than in Britain, joining a company as a hand or a brain and turning their talents to whatever job is assigned them.

And according to diplomats with Western experience, Japanese society is in a process of constant change, so that practically anything new is readily accepted. Innovation is a powerful driving force, that some

argue is connected with the Japanese search for identity. Japanese workers can afford to take a long view of new technology. The country's tradition of lifetime employment within one company means that workers displaced by innovative techniques are not sent out of the factory gate, as they might be in Britain, but are retrained and given a job elsewhere in the enterprise.

At the Nissan plant in Zama, factory manager Mr Nakayama outlined his philosophy to automation: "There are three reasons: quality is improved, and becomes more stable; human labour is replaced by robots where the work is very hard, and safety is improved; and there is a manpower saving."

The company has largely automated its body assembly line, and is now working on a second generation of robots to take over the paint shop and the final assembly line. This target should be achieved in four to five years.

It is at this point that a shadow crosses the face of union official Hiromi Kosaka, assistant general secretary of Jidosha Roren, the Social-Democrat affiliated autoworkers' union. "Our ideas are rather different", he insisted.

"We think it is very good to have robots where the work is hard, or there is a difficult working environment. However, there is a problem about unemployment. Up to now, we have been able to introduce robots without reducing employment because domestic and export sales were good."

"But if more robots come, there will be a problem. Of course, technical innovation plays a role in the improvement of productivity, so we are not opposed to this. But there is a problem concerning employment and the transfer of workers from one place to another." His answer to that: "There should be

constructive joint consultation between labour and management."

There was consultation when the robots were first introduced four years ago. Those few employees who were displaced were found alternative jobs.

Similar experience was reported from Asahi Shinbun, the mass-circulation Tokyo daily paper, where the introduction of computerized printing technology did not lead to lay-offs. Some workers were "loaned" to associated companies, with a wage-protection guarantee. Others were retrained and kept within the paper.

That is employment protection on a scale that British workers can only dream about, and it may not survive indefinitely in Japan. The lifetime employment system that underpins job security in the face of rapidly-changing technology is giving way slowly but surely to a more flexible system.

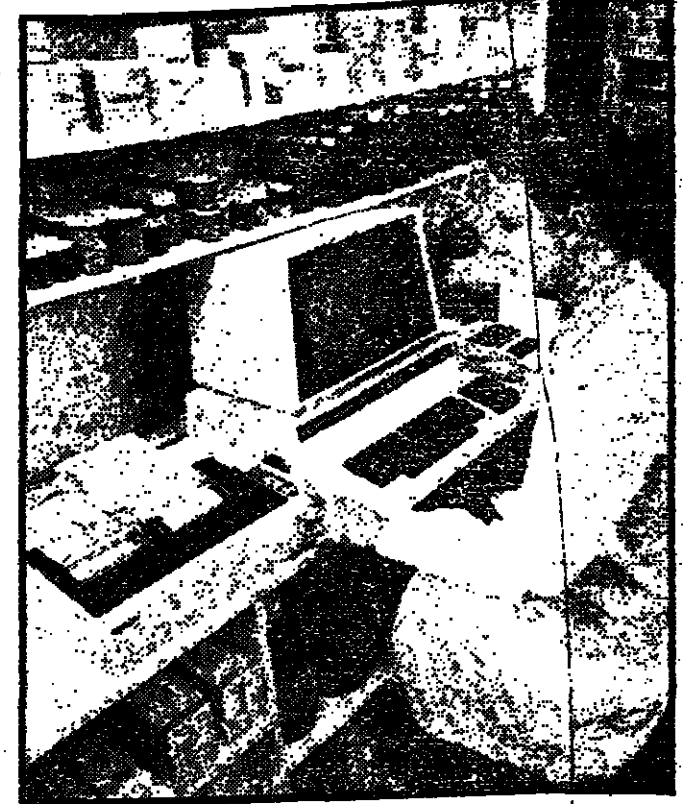
The huge gap between starting pay and the top wages paid to men in their mid-fifties, nearing retirement is narrowing rapidly. Older workers tend to adapt less easily to technical innovation, and companies are being obliged to reward adaptability and skill as well as long service.

But while the Japanese economy continues to expand and national wealth keeps on growing, the unique job-for-life system it supports will permit the smooth introduction of new technology, which in turn contributes to economic growth. It is a magic circle of prosperity that Britain can only envy, but British companies intent upon going in for new technology in a big way are likely to find that union negotiators will insist on retraining and reemployment. Japanese-style, in factories here.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Below and on the next six pages the impact of this technology on our work and play is examined. Articles cover the effect on health, education, the office, home and finance

Health on the bleep



A Commodore computer being used in a pharmacy to produce labels for prescribed drugs.

Clap your hands and a white plastic box about the size of a cigarette packer bleeps back at you. The Homer Locating device, helps blind people to orientate themselves in their homes and costs £5.33. It is information technology at its cheapest. At the other extreme £10m is the absolute minimum that the National Health Service will be spending on mainframe computers in the current decade.

Information Technology in health care comes in all sizes, shapes and prices. But it is the development of the mini and micro-computers that are likely to have the biggest impact in health care.

For while it may be hard to believe today, both the British Medical Association and the Royal College of General Practitioners believe that by 1990, 80 per cent of doctors' surgeries could have a micro-computer installed.

Dentists are likely to take the same path. In hospitals, computer systems are being developed that help doctors to diagnose more accurately and to prescribe more effectively and cheaply.

Other systems are being developed for handling the endless administration of hospitals.

It is in general practice that most patients are likely to see the impact first. So far only about 200 to 300 of the country's 27,000 general practitioners have actually got a computer. Self-referring outpatients of £3,000 to £11,000 — tax deductible, of course — a GP can now equip himself with a system that not only makes his life easier, but actually makes him a better doctor.

The system will, of course, do the accounts, and other mundane chores including ensuring that all the myriad fees a doctor can charge are claimed. The money saved can make the computer an attractive proposition in its own right. More importantly for the patient, the computer can make a patient register that can be made to print lists of patients by age, sex, disease, or other classification. Thus it can print a list of all girls in the practice aged between 10 and 13 who need to be called for German measles vaccination; elderly patients with bronchial trouble who would benefit from influenza vaccination can be printed out at the start of each winter; appointments for regular screening for cervical cancer can be made.

Fully computerizing orthodox medical records is probably not worthwhile — large amounts of storage, which is expensive, would be required. But key facts can be tagged to each patient's computer file, such as allergies to penicillin or other drugs, or the fact that a patient is diabetic, or has high-blood pressure.

Drug prescribing can also be markedly improved with a computer. A selection of possible drugs can be printed up on the screen, together with their costs, and warnings of possible side-effects and interactions.

The result can be choice of the cheaper drug when a choice exists, the avoidance of interactions that doctors would not normally carry in their head, and the possibility of printing out a weekly or monthly summary of what has been prescribed.

Doctors who have done this find their prescribing habits change when they start to check themselves whether dozens of prescriptions for minor tranquillizers are really necessary in every case.

Compatibility key issue

Repeat prescriptions, too, can be handled by the computer, with the added advantage that after a given number the computer will insist that the patient is seen by the doctor to ensure that the drug is still needed.

A key question for the future is whether the various systems on sale and being developed can be made compatible, both with each other and with hospital and regional computers, as they are installed.

That would allow files on drug information, for example, to be updated from a central source, so that the latest information was automatically available to each GP. The result would be virtually to impose better prescribing on family doctors.

Educational programmes to keep GPs up-to-date could be provided. Another advantage of such link-ups would be access to the diagnostic aids being developed. Already there are programmes to help diagnose and/or provide the outlook for chest, abdominal pain, gastric bleeding, jaundice and head injuries.

One of the most advanced, the computer-aided diagnosis of abdominal pain, has been developed at James's Hospital, Leeds, by Dr Timothy de Dombal. It has proved so successful in helping relatively junior staff to improve the accuracy of their diagnosis, that it is now being tested on United States nuclear submarines for use by paramedics to decide whether the submarine needs to put back to port with a sick patient, or whether the case can be handled on board the submarines, which do not carry doctors.

With the aid of the computer, junior doctors, once trained on the system, can bring their diagnostic accuracy up close to that of an experienced doctor within a few weeks.

Dr de Dombal says that in the next decade, if all goes

well, such programmes could become fairly commonplace in general hospitals, covering perhaps 10 per cent to 20 per cent of medicine where the problems can be clearly defined. "There are whole areas of medicine, however, that are never going to be covered by the sort of programme. The areas where medicine is still a much an art as a science and you are relying on the judgment of a shrewd consultant."

The equipment necessary to run a programme such as that for acute abdominal pain costs about £300 now, against £250,000 15 years ago. If hospitals adopt computerization on a large scale, however, the software could be easily tailored to fit into a system that would also run patients' administration records and the other services a hospital needs.

£30m spent and little result

Although item such as payroll have been computerized in the NHS for as long as they have anywhere else, the more medical and experimental side of NHS computing has a rather sorry history.

Many of the first 15 projects for patient administration set up by the Department of Health in the late 1960s ran into serious trouble. Some £30m was spent in a decade with little tangible result other than harsh criticism.

The DHSS, apparently once bitten, became cautious about further experiments, and in 1980 the chairman and three leading members of the department's computer research and development committee resigned. They warned that Britain was falling behind in the use of computers in hospitals and primary care, and balked particularly at the refusal of the department to back two particular projects.

One, that is still a live issue, was to computerize the work of family practitioner committees, who maintain registers of doctors' patients and pay the family doctors. The other was to speed £2.5m over eight years, installing a comprehensive computer system called Promis at the Royal Free Hospital, in London.

That system would virtually have run the hospital. Patients' records would have been computerized, admissions and discharges handled, and lab tests stored, while the stocks, costs, uses and interactions of the drugs in the hospital's pharmacy would all have gone on the computer, complete with a virtual textbook of medicine which inquiry would have provided expert advice on diagnosis and treatment.

The system advocates maintain that a running costs as an experiment would have been roughly matched by its savings — perhaps £20,000 a year in saved paperwork, and 15 per cent or £180,000 a year of the drug bill, plus all the benefits of improved efficiency and fewer lost notes, test results and the like.

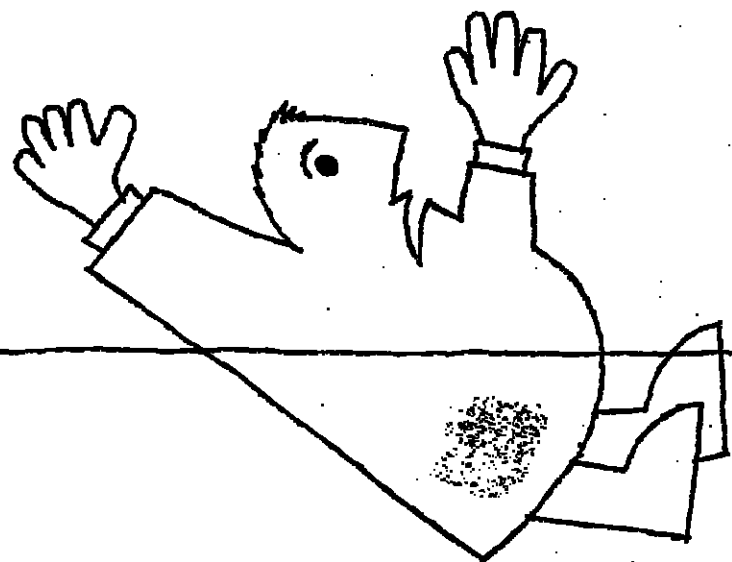
It was, however, ended down.

The dust from the resignations is only now settling, and while the advocates of Promis fight on, a new NHS Computer Policy Committee is getting underway to guide the expansion of computing in the health service.

Some of the early experimental projects that survived are now producing good results, and Mr Gordon Roberts, chairman of Oxford Area Health Authority and chairman of the new committee, says he is impressed by the amount of work that has been done in NHS computing.

The problem is standardization. As yet the committee has no budget. When one it seems unlikely to support "turnkey" projects for complete computerization of hospitals. Rather it is looking for the development of compatible packages.

Nicholas Timmins



Have you recently found yourself becoming an involuntary non-profit organization?

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Data General
COMPUTERS

A child shall lead them and late starters follow

Children respond extraordinarily well to information technology. As IT Minister, Kenneth Baker said: "they are my best fellow missionaries" in spreading the IT gospel.

Anyone who has seen a 12-year-old computer wizard programme a ZX81, or even a three-year-old playing with an electronic toy, will know just what he means. So will teachers who have been taught computing by their pupils at sixth-form seminars — an increasingly frequent occurrence, according to Mr Baker.

No, the problem of introducing IT into education is not acceptance by pupils or students. They love to get their hands on a computer keyboard and learn remarkably quickly how to use it. The barrier is mainly financial — the shortage of money to buy hardware and software.

But there is also a human obstacle in the shape of certain school administrators and teachers who quietly oppose computerized teaching aids, partly out of a sincere belief that education will suffer if the human element is reduced, and partly because of

the general Luddite reaction to new technology which you do not understand and which may threaten your job.

The Government is trying to reduce the financial barrier to the educational application of IT, through schemes such as the recently introduced Micros in Schools programme. Many private individuals and companies are also giving schools and colleges financial aid to introduce new educational technology, or lending or donating the equipment itself.

The human problem is not so simple to solve. The Government is doing its best, by supporting microcomputer courses for teachers through the £9.5m Microelectronics Education Project.

But what is really needed is a revolution in basic teacher training. Mr Baker would like "to move to a stage where every teacher going through a teaching college has a period of two or three months learning where the micro fits into the educational process". Unfortunately there is no sign of that happening yet.

Micros

Britain has two schemes to put a microcomputer into every secondary school. Under the official Micros in Schools programme, the Department of Industry has approved 1,900 applications for 50 per cent funding towards the cost of a microcomputer. And micro entrepreneur Clive Sinclair claims to have signed up 2,300 schools for his alternative scheme which expired in December.

Mr Sinclair sold any secondary school his ZX81 micro with 16K (16,000 character) add-on memory for £65 — half the normal price. He launched his own scheme after the Department of Industry excluded the Sinclair micro from its official programme. The Government offers grants towards the purchase of just two models, the RML 3802 sold by Research Machines of Oxford for £1,680, and the BBC Microcomputer made by Acorn of Cambridge (£260).

over the past three years, including several West Indians with formal qualifications — and most importantly — placed them in IT jobs.

However the National Computing Centre had already proved that unemployed school-leavers can be prepared successfully for careers in IT, through its so-called Threshold Scheme. In 1981/82, the sixth year of the NCC scheme, it will provide opportunities to 1,470 to 19-year-olds, at a net cost to the Manpower Services Commission (the sponsoring agency) of £3.1m.

Although all Threshold Scheme applicants are unemployed school-leavers and there is no minimum qualification, candidates are interviewed and tested for a whole day before they are accepted. (The four written tests examine general reasoning, spatial ability, clerical speed and accuracy, and observation and clear thinking.) So many youngsters have come forward that only one in five has been taken on.

Successful candidates spend a year on the scheme, combining classroom teaching (in any of 60 colleges of further education) with practical experience of computer operating and programming in industry. "At first, it required considerable effort to persuade employers to take part in the scheme," said George Penney, the NCC's careers projects manager. "There had never before been anything like an apprenticeship in data processing."

Gradually employers warmed to the course and began offering jobs to the trainees placed with them — youngsters they would previously not have dreamed of employing because they had no academic qualifications.

On average, over the first five years of the Threshold Scheme, only 10 per cent of starters dropped out before the end of the year. And 90 per cent of those who finished the course had found a full-time job within six months.

Distance learning

In educational circles abroad Britain has two world-famous institutions: Oxford, Cambridge... and the Open University. Few people in this country realize how much educators elsewhere, and particularly in North America, envy and admire the OU. They see it as one of a handful of bright sparks within Britain's overall reputation as an international failure.

The Open University's importance within the general story of IT lies not in the technology it uses, there is nothing especially novel about that — but in its pioneering role in the development of "distance learning". It was the world's first university founded to deliver higher education to the homes of people who did not have the time, money or the inclination to go to a traditional institution.

Distance learning is going to be education's great growth area in the years ahead, and the intelligent home computer/information terminal will obviously be an ideal medium for it. But in these primitive days the Open University relies mainly on written course materials sent to degree students through the mail. The BBC television programmes, the glamorous side of the OU, are only a supplement, albeit an important one, to the basic texts. They are also supplemented by tutorials, sometimes over the phone, and by an annual summer school.

Recently the OU has been expanding its continuing education activities. Several non-degree courses in the field of IT are now available for professionals who want to update their skills. One example is "Microprocessors and Product Design: Course for Engineers". It is a 150-hour self-paced course for engineers and designers who are considering the introduction of microprocessors in their products. It includes extensive practical work on a microcomputer system supplied by the OU. The full course package costs £395.

North American is geographically fertile territory for distance learning, because it has many very isolated communities. But the development of an American open university has been inhibited by the fact that for many years its traditional colleges and universities have enrolled a far higher proportion of the student-age population than on this side of the Atlantic; the United States does not have the large pool of intelligent men and (particularly) women who had missed the chance to obtain a conventional degree and who are the prime

targets of the OU in Britain. Nevertheless several events in the past year have encouraged the many American OU supporters. Most important was a \$150m gift to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting from publishing tycoon Walter Annenberg. The money is to be used to produce higher education courses which will at first be broadcast by conventional radio and television but may later be disseminated by new communications technology. Some of the Annenberg funds will be used to develop

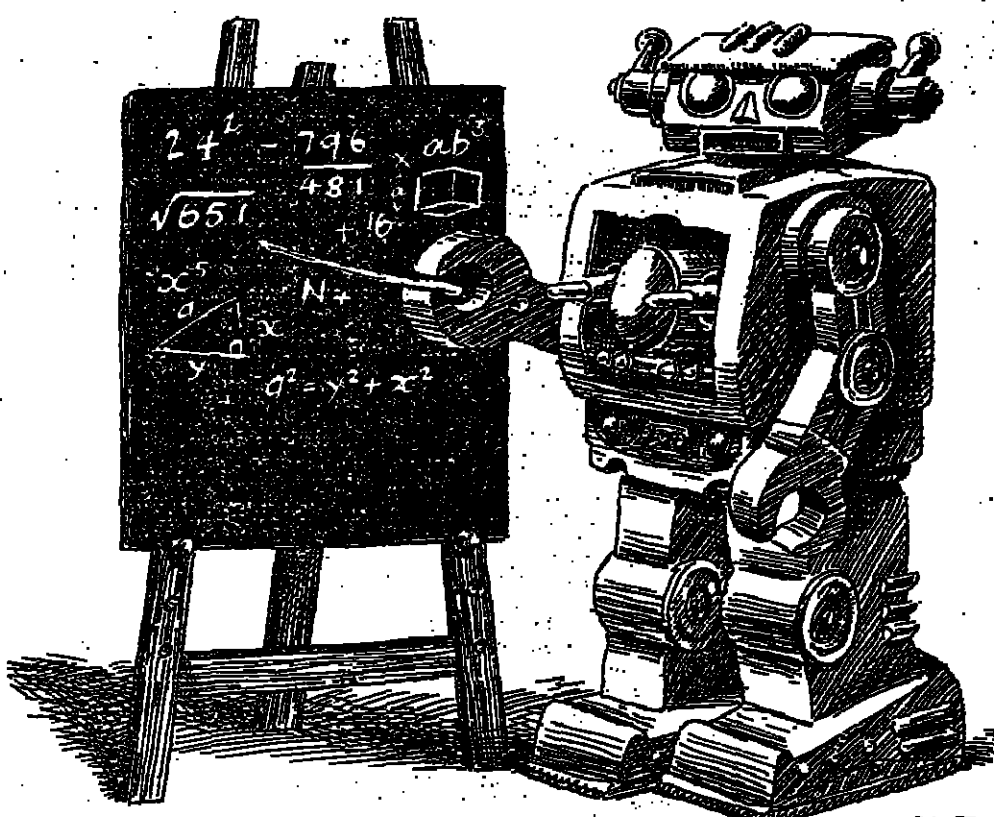
new techniques for distance learning, including video-discs and interactive cable television (which would allow the student viewer to respond to the teacher on the screen).

Another encouraging event in the United States was the recent inauguration of the country's first nationwide distance learning project. The National University Consortium as it is called, started on a small scale with a network of seven universities and seven local television stations, and courses bought from the British OU (which has an office in New

York). It is hoping to win more funds for expansion from Mr Annenberg's gift.

Distance learning is further advanced in Canada, whose Anik satellites are beaming educational programmes to remote Eskimo villages in the vast Arctic wilderness. Several Canadian provinces are starting their own open universities; the latest is British Columbia's Open Learning Institute, which is being set up with assistance from Britain's OU.

Clive Cookson



Robots to the rescue ... ?

The industrial revolution now taking place in Japan, the United States, some European and other countries was made inevitable, it can now be seen, by the rapid developments in microelectronics during the past decade. To an important degree the application of these developments to industry has been characterized by the manufacture of microprocessors which has opened up an almost unlimited prospect for the automatic transfer of engineering data to management control. But although the fundamental technology has been available for some time, it is only now becoming a feasible industrial application as the cost of electronic control devices begins to fall and their reliability and power increases.

The stages of progress in industrial automation can be seen clearly in the development of machine tools. In the past 20 years there has been large-scale adoption of numerical control (NC) machines and more than 40,000 have been installed in Britain. The next stage was to link together a number of NC machines through a data transmission network to produce direct numerical control (DNC). A further stage was to bring together a number of machines under a single computer numerical control (CNC) system.

The addition of robot-controlled transport of work from machine to machine then gives rise to a flexible manufacturing system (FMS) in which the replacement of operators by a central computer control can lead to an unmanned workshop of the kind now operated by Fujitsu Fancu in Japan. In November 1980, Fancu, the world's leading manufacturer of NC equipment, opened a factory near Mount Fuji in which industrial robots, controlled by minicomputers, produce other industrial robots without human intervention.

The Fujitsu Fancu plant is the world's first factory to be unmanned except for minor machine operations and administration and it has naturally astonished visitors, but similar advances are now being made by the United States, France and West Germany. Britain, too, is to develop an FMS through the recently announced partnership of the machine tools division of Tube Investments and Taylor Hitec, a specialist robotics company.

Commenting on what will be Britain's first venture into FMS, Professor Robert Bell of Loughborough University said: "There is just time to put this right in Britain. We have five years to put it all together or our manufacturing industry will go into accelerated decline."

There can be no doubt that that warning was needed so

continued on next page

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Job training

The Government has received much publicity recently for its decision to set up a national chain of about 20 Information Technology Centres, to give unemployed school-leavers training and work experience in microelectronics and computer skills. They are based on the Norring Dale Technology Centre in London, which has trained about 60 teenagers

North American is geo-

Taking the slog out of office routine

This article has been written on a piece of electronic equipment, a word processor, that makes my electric typewriter as out of date as a quill pen.

When I make mistakes, my ET 121 corrects them... well I press a button to correct them instead of using a rubber.

Talk with any secretary and she will usually say that Information Technology has taken the routine, monotonous chore out of her job, and just as the perk of the typewriter was the perk of the secretary, now it is electronic text editors or word processors.

The cost effectiveness of word processors may be questioned, but for the user there is no doubt that office technology can make for more job satisfaction.

A couple of years ago Aline was one of a number of copy typists in the office of one of France's large regional banks. Her work, she said, was boring, repetitive and her morale was low. "I did not have to think or even look for anything... I just typed out for me, and spent most of the day thinking about other things".

Audrey constantly had to do reports. She works in one of the larger chartered accountants' offices. Her boss constantly changed paragraphs and phrases and sometimes the report was re-typed as many as 10 times. "The constant repetition and irritation it caused made the office quite sour".

For both of them, their

working life has been changed because of IT. They both agree, however, that they do not need word processors for all their work, but certainly for duplicate letters, standard text work and long reports, it has made their working lives more rewarding, less tiring and physically demanding.

The Civil Service concluded an investigation last year into the economies of using word processors for 30,000 typing secretarial staff. The report said that to justify replacing an electric typewriter with a word processor, productivity increases of between 43 per cent and 72 per cent were required, depending on the labour accommodation and equipment costs.

The report says "mean productivity improvements of

this order were not generally achieved on the day-to-day work by the majority of operations". However, the report goes on to comment that worthwhile improvements in productivity are possible.

As a basis for cost comparisons, word processors were priced between £5,000 and £9,000 against an electric typewriter costing about £400.

The report did suggest that with the "trend towards very stable or even reducing equipment costs and increasing staff costs, the cost equation may well change significantly in the future in favour of word processors".

Many managers I have interviewed still complain about the reliability of certain models and the difficulties in getting after-sales

service and maintenance. Two secretaries were frustrated when they could not finish a report because of faults on their word processors.

The International Information/Word Processing Association has complained bitterly about manufacturers concentrating their efforts into selling, but little time being devoted to operator training and after-sales service and support.

When the machine goes wrong equipment costing on average £7,000 is lying idle. In addition there is the cost of the operators' time, which in London is averaging £6,500 a year, according to one of the major recruitment agencies.

Some managers feel that the real reason for installing word processors in their companies has been to im-

prove managerial effectiveness rather than secretarial efficiency, and that access to information technology and the harnessing of text editing improves their overall performance.

A recent analysis by Office Management Systems Corporation and Booz, Allen and Hamilton, management consultants, make boss and secretary more efficient in a number of areas.

However, many secretaries are not certain just how IT can help them do their jobs better, and they rely on their managers — or the media — to make them more aware.

One of the grievances here is just where to go for positive information and non-biased advice. A secretary who has an IBM golfball typewriter is likely to turn to her IBM salesman for advice; but if she has no machine loyalty then she may find the IT world baffling, with its proliferation of products, prices and permutations.

Conferences and exhibitions like Info 82, the first major IT conference in February at the Barbican Centre, provide an insight into product variety. So do walk-in retailers like the Xerox shops. But many secretaries still complain bitterly of the technical jargon of the manufacturers. One secretary said to me "I wish they would explain their explanations".

A report to be published soon by Butler Cox and Partners, *The Market for Office Technology*, examines

continued on next page



A computer-keeping an eye on stock control.

Continued from previous page

far as Britain's introduction of FMS is concerned. But there has, in fact, been a readiness to employ industrial robots in Britain that seems both surprising and encouraging. It is, officially estimated that there were 500 robots in British industry at the end of 1981. This compares with 1980 estimates of 14,000 in Japan, 3,255 in the United States and 850 in West Germany but it is important to bear in mind that the definition of a robot varies widely.

However, a recent survey by the British Robot Association of 370 industrial robots in Britain showed that they were installed by 140 to 180 users. In Europe only West Germany and Sweden report more users.

Robots are now capable of undertaking a wide range of routine industrial tasks normally performed by human operators. At present

they are used most frequently in such operations as: paint spraying and other surface coating; spot and arc welding; machine tool changing; die casting removal; injection moulding; process machining and general handling.

In a report to be published this month by Inbucon, the international management consultants, detailed case studies of nine British companies show why they installed robots and how they have benefited.

The companies studied were: TI Creda (manufacturers of electrical appliances — cookers, washing machines and kettles). Two RAMP robots, together costing £40,000, operating at the Blythe Bridge factory near Stoke-on-Trent. Employed on spraying heavy electric cooker ovens and panels with vitreous enamel.

Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies (agricultural machinery and grass cutting

equipment). Employs about 1,600 mainly on a single site in Ipswich. Operates one Trallfa robot for arc welding parts of ploughs. Cost of robot and welding equipment £35,000 plus £6,000 for rotary mounting table.

BL Thirty seven robots operating mainly at Longbridge on spot welding of the Metro body frame.

Laurence, Scott & Electromotors (electric motors and switchgear). One of three Norwich plants is using two Electrolux MHU Senior robots to load and unload a notching press. Cost was £26,000 and the benefits have included improved machine utilization.

JC Bamford Excavators. Employs about 1,500 people on a single site at Rochester, Staffs. An AWP Hal programmable welder was installed in 1979 at a cost of £54,000 and has been employed on some 10 different arc welding operations.

Wavin Plastics (extrusions

and mouldings for the gas, water, farming and building industries). Employs 1,000 people at sites in Brandon, co Durham and Ashford, Kent. Two Unimate 2000 robots are operating at Brandon, unloading large plastic injection moulding machines. They cost between £40,000 and £50,000 each, operating for 24 hours a day, seven days a week, they have led to significant improvements in the utilization of expensive injection moulding machinery.

Metal Castings (Worcester) (diecastings for the automobile and other markets). Employs some 600 people. The company has pioneered the use of robots for diecasting in Britain. Six Unimate 2000B machines in operation installed at a cost, including automation and micro-processor controls, of £750,000.

L. J. Bagnall (electric forklift trucks). The company has a Unimate Puma on

the point of starting production at the Basingstoke plant. The cost is £30,000 and the robot will be employed to arrange electrical wire into a loom configuration for use in the control circuits of forklift trucks.

WCB Clares (trolleys, baskets and shelving systems for shops and supermarkets). Employs 245 people at Wells in Somerset. In 1977 an ASEA IR66 was installed for arc welding side frames for stacking trolleys. Two more were bought later and a fourth robot is at present on commissioning trials. Cost of the first was £57,000 and the next two cost £45,000 each. The fourth will cost £37,000.

Quite apart from the specific benefits obtained these case studies demonstrate that robots can be employed successfully in medium-sized and small companies.

Another important group of techniques which have emerged over the past 10 years and which seems to

have the potential to transform manufacturing industry over the next five years is incorporated in the concepts of Computer Aided Design (CAD) and Computer Aided Manufacture (CAM).

CAD is much more than applied computer graphics or the automation of the draughting office. It incorporates modelling, analysis, simulation, optimization and visualization in designing for production. CAM incorporates the NC, CNC and DNC technologies as well as robotics and automated testing with all aspects of computer-based manufacturing control and procurement.

It is claimed that CAD and CAM, when linked together, not only improve design and manufacturing technology but also the efficient management control of the business, especially when they are integrated through a database system. CAD/CAM tech-

niques have already been used in many industries in Britain and abroad. They include electronic, mechanical and electrical engineering, ship design, building and the offshore industry, ceramics, glass, furniture, fabrics, cartography, mapping, land management, civil engineering and the design of office layouts.

In stock control, too, computers are already playing a major part. Hepworth, the British retail clothing chain, have installed a system to replenish their shops daily after sales details are transmitted to the head office computer in Leeds. But the technique in Japan is even more advanced. There, the computerized stock-control system is called Kanban which, roughly translated from the Japanese, means "just in time". The system is so tightly organized that Western observers have been amazed to see the minute

stock levels carried by such companies as Toyota.

Although the use of robots has so far been concentrated in manufacturing, other important growth areas are appearing. These include marine development, nuclear industries, medical and hospital work, transportation, agriculture, forestry and construction. A public service which is likely to be robotized in the future is firefighting and it is expected that domestic cleaning will be eventually carried out by robots. In construction, the erection of steel structural frames and the cleaning and painting of bridges and structures are all likely to be assigned to robots.

"Industrial Robots will be available at £90 from Inbucon Management Consultants, Knightsbridge House, 197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RN.

Alan Grainger

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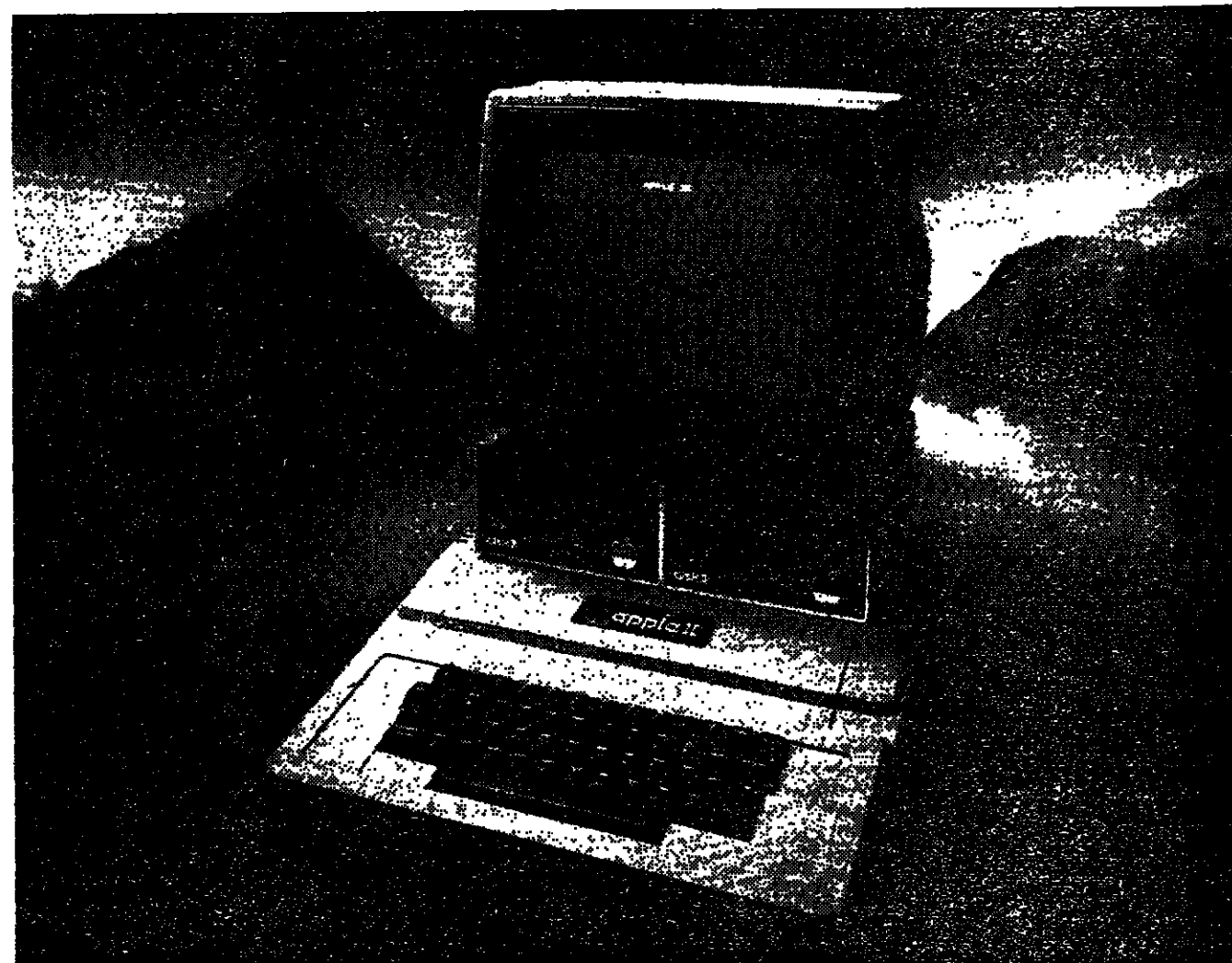
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Fine words do not a telephone system make

"I believe that the future prosperity of Britain depends on our being bang up-to-date in the latest technology, and preferably one step ahead of other countries". That is what Mrs Thatcher said, in a specially-recorded video tape interview, at the launch of IT82.

Fine words, but they are in any objective person's terms impracticably optimistic. Britain's present telephone system is a disgrace, by the standards of other countries, even its computerized exchange, System X, that should shortly be coming into service, draws jibes from foreign engineers that the reason for the "X" is that British Telecom has still to decide what form it will take. Add to this an Administration that does not practice "interventionism" to help its industries join the cut-throat world of high technology, and a populace that seems indifferent to science and engineering, and what lies behind the fine words?

It is a big question, and one way to break it down into manageable proportions is to look at what government departments are spending on information technology. That leads to some more specific questions; for example do the most advanced firms get the contracts, or are they going to companies with traditional or "old boy" ties with government? Are buying decisions made by people with knowledge and experience of the information technology industry, or are they bureaucratic in nature? Is there enough cash being allocated to do the job properly, or is it the tra-

ditional cry "that is all we can afford; you'll have to do the best you can"? And will this spending have the desired effect — to make Britain genuinely competitive. In Britain, as in every other country, the government is the biggest buyer of information technology. In practice, this means it buys the most computers, telephones, exchanges, data bases, internal communication systems and so on. It has to, processing as it does more "information" than any other identifiable "body". Precisely how much it spends in total is impossible to calculate, split up as it is between a dozen or so government departments, and many more spending agencies. So to sharpen the questions once more in the context of the Prime Minister's remarks about IT82, we shall apply them to current and future spending plans.

The Department of Industry
The DoI is the biggest spending and sponsoring agency in information technology. It acts as host to the Information Technology Division, and has the only minister responsible for IT. The DoI plans to spend £80m over the next four years, "to help research, develop and manufacture new products and processes in the IT field and to raise awareness of IT in all sectors of the community". This money is, in addition to several hundred millions more, spread over up to eight years, and distributed between a wide spectrum of companies, government laboratories and

consultants. It also includes some spending that comes under the Ministry of Defence. But although this list of money sounds impressive, it needs careful examination to put it into perspective. One quarter of the £80m allocated to information technology will in fact go to promoting the subject over the next four years, and film of that is being spent on promoting IT82. Less than £2m of the remainder has yet to be committed to new projects and those that do have price tags connected (setting up microsystems centres, an exports advisory committee, and bolstering the micro computers for schools programme receive individual tiny sums).

The microsystems centres — whose aims will be to offer training and export skills in using microcomputers for "businessmen and others" — will get £600,000 from the Government to match the similar amount provided by the National Computing Centre which set up and runs them. The export committee, whose role will be to improve the sales overseas of British IT products, will cost £250,000 for the one year it is due to exist. And the micro-for-schools project, started last June, has a notional upper limit of £4m, though the DoI says it has not yet worked out how much it spent on the 2,000 or so applications it has processed. The DoI's biggest expenditure to date has been the Microprocessor Applications Project and its sister the Microelectronics Industry Support Programme, MAP,

which is due to end this year. made £55m available to help people become aware of microelectronics, to help pay for consultants, to design systems for them and to pay in part for the hardware and software they decided on. MAP's administrators have spent more than £45m so far. MISP's main role has been to support lames.

Its next biggest outlay of cash seems likely to be the information technology centres it is just starting to set up. These will train unemployed young people in microcomputer technology and give them the experience of computing that the Government thinks is vital to getting a job these days. Each centre cost £2m and just before Christmas, Kenneth Baker announced that the DoI will set up 100 of them.

The DoI's other key projects are Office Automation projects (11 pilot projects have been proposed at a cost of £500,000 each); a scheme to make industry aware of the advantages of computer aided design and manufacture (£6m over three years); another parallel project to encourage robotics in industry (under which interested manufacturers will get grants to help them assess and install automatic manufacturing machines); and a scheme to encourage industry to build up skills in optical fibre communications cables and the terminals needed to convert these into complete telephone or data transmission networks. This scheme will cost £25m over five years and is intended to focus on novel technology.

Civil Service Department
Until it was merged with the Treasury recently, the Civil Service Department was charged with the responsibility for keeping the Government's bureaucratic machinery up to date. In practice, its work falls to the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency (CCTA).

In addition to advising the Government on which computers it should buy for the Inland Revenue, the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre and the Customs and Excise, it tackles more human tasks such as running trials of electronic typewriters, and portable devices for feeding data into large computers and operating a workshop in which novel microelectronics hardware, and the software to go with it, are developed by experts working alongside the inexperienced people who will use the systems.

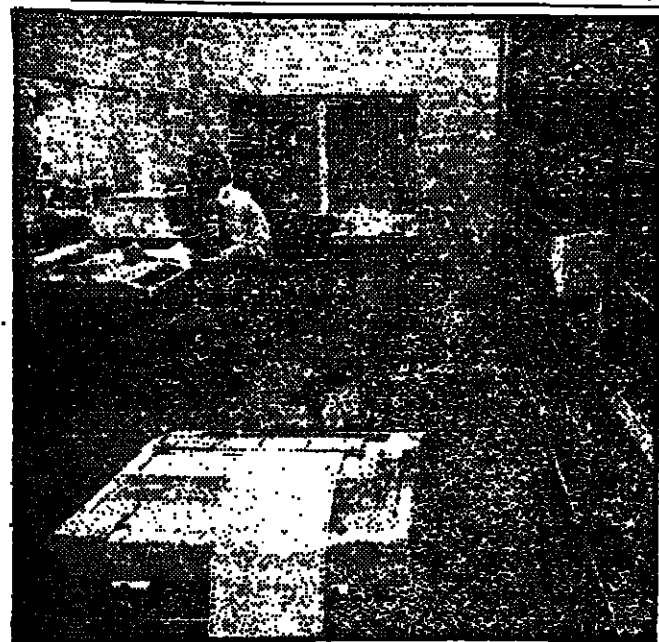
The CCTA's latest task (announced by the then Minister of State for the CSD, Barney Hayhoe, last November) is to investigate what government will need in the way of "administrative telecommunications" over the next 10 years. This piece of jargon means all the cables, exchanges, word processors, and computer bases that are needed to build a modern electronic office network. The fact that the CCTA is only doing this study now, although it has been running its micro workshop for four years, might seem like designing the stable around the horse but at least it gives some hope that the problems of supplying the complex infra-

structure of government may be thoroughly studied.

Home Office
The Home Office's involvement with information technology is limited to its role of guardian of the nation's moral and legal standards. The lack of data protection laws in Britain is said to have some foreign companies starting up businesses.

Ministry of Defence
The MoD is by far the largest purchaser of electronics in Britain, but little of it falls into the category of information technology. What does, are the communications systems that it uses to handle classified information. These operate to international (Nato) standards, moving coded information from one computer to another. They bear little resemblance to the kinds of equipment that people will be increasingly using in their homes and workplaces, though some of the advanced electronic components in military equipment could be passed on to civil firms. This tends to happen in the United States, but not in Britain, with the result that Britain's high level of spending on military research and development (55 per cent of its total R & D budget) does not provide any subsequent benefit to its industry or its people.

John Stansell
Technology Editor,
New Scientist



Computers used for robot control in an oil refinery

continued from previous page
individual equipment, its costs and its characteristics. This report, funded partly by the Department of Industry and partly by subscribing companies — which includes British Telecom, ICI and Rediffusion — summarizes the experience of some 17 organizations from an analysis of their business problems, the opportunities for word processing and the management objectives for office technology.

The report indicates that there is tremendous scope for IT as a means of improving efficiency in all areas of secretarial and support functions, such as accounts and finance, personnel, payroll, sales, marketing and distribution, production stores and procurement. But the major problem for many companies is still "where do we begin and how?"

The IT equipment in the office
Copiers/duplicators
Word processors
Fax/intercoms/message switching
Teletext/videotext
Data processing terminals/personal computer
Audio dictation
Telex/teleprinters/facsimile
Micrographics
Electric/electronic typewriters
PABX's/data links
Central computer system
Accounting/invoicing machines

The advanced equipment which Xionics is developing is known as a local area network (LAN). It is a system which can link together a myriad of computers, word processors and other electronic equipment to form an inter-office or inter-factory network. The company has, in effect, developed a device which allows all parts of the network to talk with one another.

According to the managing director, Mr Michael Bevan, managers in the past have "over-exercised their freedom of choice". Their selection of office equipment ranges from VDU's, Prestel, Herald telephone systems, to mainframe and desktop computers and word processors.

The products usually come from different manufacturers and can often be incompatible. The customer can get frustrated when one machine breaks down and work cannot be handled by another.

The network overcomes this incompatibility. It can convey messages, transfer electronic mail and retrieve data from other computer centres or data banks. It should enable the Cabinet Office staff to get a report on the visual display unit within seconds.

Mr Bevan hopes his network will prevent the acid rain of incompatibility that seems to occur within some offices using IT. One of the major complaints concerns the lack of the resilience and reliability of IT products. If a part does break down it is important that the system is still able to carry on. When this does not happen users return to the old methods of working, resulting in an increasing antipathy towards the new system.

With good information technology, managers in such areas as marketing, research and development, design, finance and sales, are able to gain immediate access to relevant accurate information on sales, production and marketing trends.

routine inquiries about prices, delivery and stock control can be accurately handled by the technology, allowing the manager to concentrate on areas "that require judgment, like future business strategy, market place competitiveness, new products".

He feels that just as it is wrong for a housewife to slave over a washing machine, it is also wrong for a manager to slave over routines when IT can take the "humdrum" out of the executive's life.

He agrees that once "compatibility" and "resilience" problems are eased, and standards are established along the lines being sought by the recently formed Department of Industry Focus Committee, then managers will find less irritation when working with IT products.

In a straw poll of managers, all say that the major change in their job as a result of IT and desk top power, is the instant availability of information which allows them to speed up their decision making — that is if they have properly thought through the question "what information do I really need, and in what form?"

In December, I. P. Sharp Associates, an international computer-communications service, offered an entire international business data base for large companies, which covers economic and demographic data on 130 countries since 1960. This means that users — at present some 3,000 world corporations — have access from 300 cities, via a local telephone call, to a system of data, including the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, OECD Economic Surveys, and IMF financial information.

In principle this means that an executive could work from home. But there is a reluctance to relinquish the office desk in favour of computing. One businessman said that working at home was too "isolated" compared with the office.

According to a recent survey there are 1,700,000 separate "offices" in Britain, compared to the previously published figure from the Census of Employment 1976 which made it only one million.

The survey undertaken by Industrial Market Research Ltd (IMR), a uniquely detailed picture of British office equipment market, covering products, service areas and information technology.

The 1976 Census was known to have achieved poor coverage of smaller office establishments — a comparison of the IMR results with those from the Census estimate for the 10 to 99 employee group of 350,000 establishments (against 250,000 from the census) and for the one to 9 employee group, 1,200,000 office establishments compared with 750,000 in the census.

Through the IMR survey we now know that one in three of the working population work in offices (7,500,000 out of 23,500,000) and that 95 per cent of work places have less than 50 employees and these establishments account for nearly half the total working population.

The Institute of Directors, which prides itself on serving the interests of the smaller businesses, admits that the subject of IT has a reputation for being technical and forbidding which tends to discourage the businessman from taking full advantage of IT.

In its booklet *The Director's Guide to Computing* (published by the Institute this month, price £1.95) it sets out to tame the complex area and offers straightforward guidance to Directors to help them evaluate the many options for computerizing their businesses.

According to a report to be published in 1982 by Butler Cox Partners *The Market for Office Technology* (Small Business Study) it endorses the viewpoint that UK smaller businesses have tended to adopt a motto "if it works leave it alone".

"The market is mainly ignorant and unimaginative rather than non-existent... it is hard not to crack but it is impossible to buy."

Lynda King Taylor
*The Focus committee was established in 1981 by the Department of Industry on IT standards, to coordinate all British national and international standardization activities in computing and communications. Mr Michael Marshall, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industry, is chairman.

How Rank Xerox brings your office into the future.

'Ethernet'

The word that from now on will bring all information processing technology together.

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The Xerox 8010

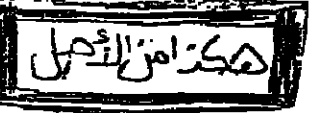
The Xerox Star (8010) Professional Work Station is designed as the sophisticated input device to the Xerox 8000 Network System to give managers, the professionals in the business, means to increase their own effectiveness.

On the large wide screen both text and images can be created, so they can complete drawings and diagrams as well as write and edit both numbers and words all at the same time. These can be relayed through the Ethernet network system to other stations, computers, printers — even copiers.

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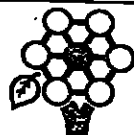
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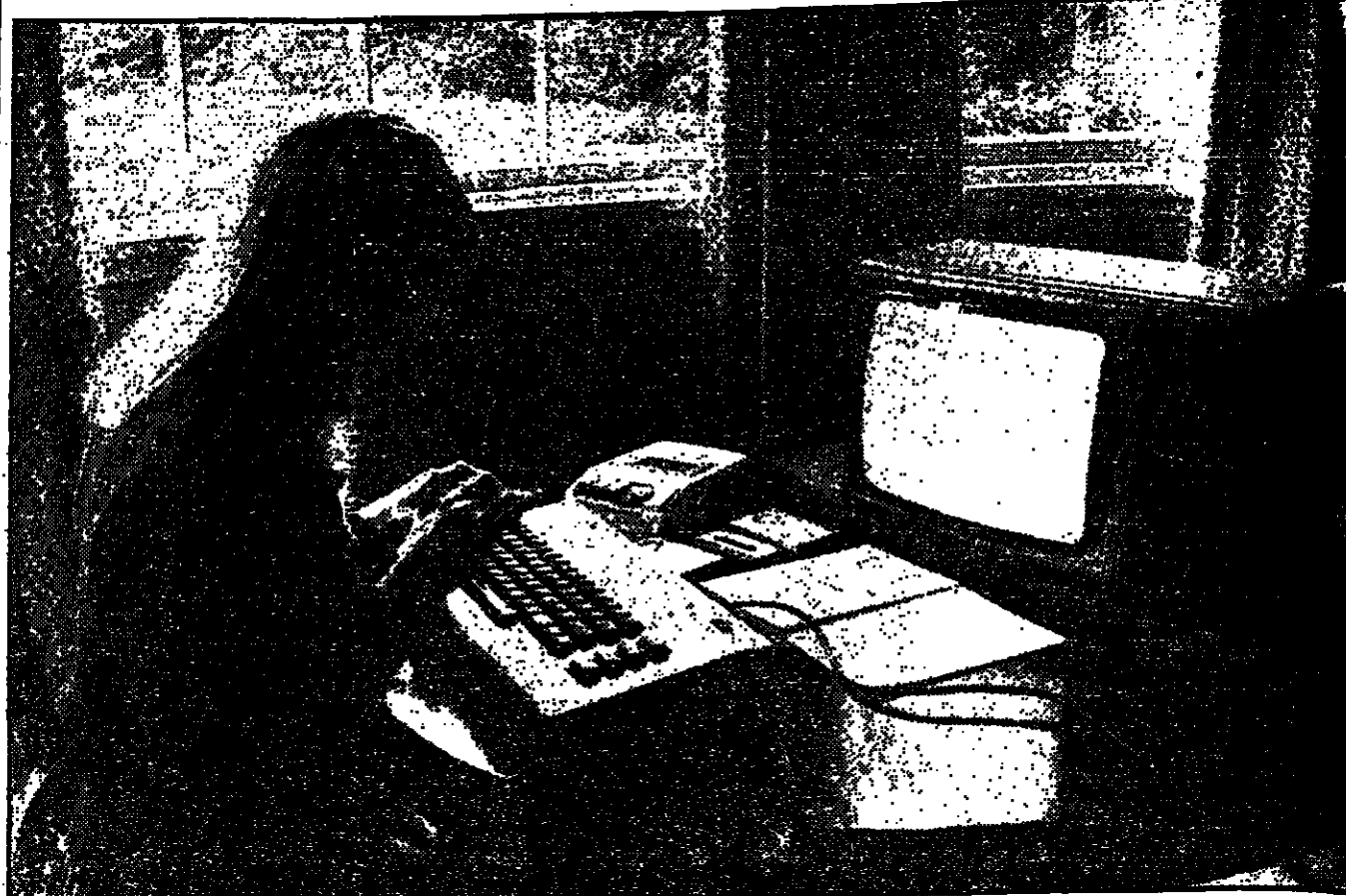
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BIRCHWOOD SCIENCE PARK
Warrington, Cheshire.



Push-button shopping arrives



Computers in the home: the use of computers holds no fears for the young, many of whom are now using computers daily at school. The machine being used here by an 11 year old is the newly-launched VIC 20 colour computer. More than 18,000 have been sold since the launch in October.

Generally the home with a suitably adapted television set has a choice of two videotex information services. There is teletext, broadcast by the BBC and ITV, and there is videodata provided by British Telecom through telephone links.

One of the basic appeals of computer-based videotex information is that it can be updated rapidly and cheaply by the sender. Print-out attachments can be fitted to receivers.

There are believed to be 250,000 to 300,000 sets either purpose-built or linked to an adaptor to receive teletext. The BBC calls its product Ceefax, that from ITV is Oracle.

When British Telecom's own videodata operation, Prestel, opened a little more than two years ago it expected to compete in the mass market with Ceefax and Oracle. But so far it has attracted only about 15,000 clients, and has shut down some of the computers which were ready to meet the information explosion.

Since both systems provide a similar service, information in printed and computer-graphic form thrown on the television screen at the touch of a few buttons on a keypad, the discrepancy in public response looks strange. But there are a variety of reasons.

Long cord is required

The principal one is that teletext comes free, like other television programmes, although the BBC says cautiously "not at the moment" when asked if an extra licence is required for Ceefax. ITV takes advertising to pay for Oracle. The only cost to viewers is that of buying a new set or an adaptor to receive broadcasts.

Prices vary, but a trade spokesman suggested a 22-inch full remote control television set, normally selling at about £350, might rise to £450 to £475 for Ceefax and Oracle. With Prestel as well the price could be £575-£600. Adaptors for an existing set of the same kind, he said, would range from £200 to £250 for teletext, and from £190 to £230 for Prestel. At present, a separate adaptor is needed for each of the two services.

Prestel, in addition, incurs a fee which shows up on the telephone bill. This may be no more than the cost of a local call while the set is in use, but there can be additional charges for access to some information. The caller is warned of these before he keys them in.

There are other physical and psychological influences at work. Few people place their television set where it is easily linked to the telephone, so in many cases a long cord is required.

Women and children tend to control the television switches in the average home. Fathers are unwilling to give their children use of what could be an expensive toy (each Prestel user has his own pass-code). But it would be a bold husband who insisted on calling up the racing results when his wife was watching Coronation Street or Wimbledon.

It is probably for these reasons that some 90 per cent of Prestel sets are installed in offices. Very likely many home sets as well are owned by businessmen who cannot sleep without knowing whether Wall Street was panicking at the close of business.

However, the potential of Prestel far exceeds the capacity of television systems. Currently it can call up 200,000 pages of information, although many of them are highly specialized; they include case histories for lawyers and a few sentences about various trade unions, including its own.

If there were more sets installed, the number of organizations supplying data to Prestel, called information providers, would rapidly in-

crease from the 700 listed at the end of 1981. Organizations interested in contacting a broader audience would also be attracted to the service.

Users can put information into the system as well as take it out. The ordinary numeric keyboard can convey a limited range of messages to another subscriber; with a full alphabetic keyboard detailed communications can be sent. In two or three years British Telecom expects to have Prestel 2 transmitting pictures of full colour photograph quality.

Already armchair shopping for a limited range of goods is a possibility for anyone equipped with a Prestel set and a credit card. Debenhams' and W. H. Smith were among the first to develop this outlet. Goods are ordered by filling in a page form through the keypad and giving the credit card number. They are delivered to the registered address of the customer.

Home shopping could be the locomotive to get Prestel really moving in March, when the Gateway service is introduced in London, later to spread nationally. This will allow a receiver, at present limited to the system's own computer, to contact external computers anywhere in the country through the Packet Switched Service, British Telecom's public data network.

So, for example, it will be possible for customers to dial direct to a mail order firm's computer, or make airline and holiday reservations, having first checked that tickets are available (tourist agencies are already heavy users of Prestel). Gateway could also introduce banking transactions from the home.

There could be equally far-reaching effects in actual information retrieval. Technically, a scholar might study manuscripts and rare books in remote libraries without

moving from his study. But it could be a long time before the people with the information have it processed in a form accessible to a general service, even if they wished to do so.

However, even with the existing service it is possible for a body providing pages to keep them confidential by placing them in Closed User Groups. They are then only available to other subscribers nominated by the provider of the information.

Hired for a few pounds more

BBC's Ceefax is confined to information, whether news or features. Broadly speaking, BBC 1 carries the spot news, and BBC 2 the magazine material, including consumer advice, and a section of jokes and puzzles. It is possible to combine Ceefax with an ordinary television programme, so that a newsflash will appear in a small box on the screen when important events occur.

Rapid acceptance of the system owes something to the freedom the corporation has to advertise its own service—specimen pages can be seen early in the day on BBC1 and at various times on BBC 2. As with ITV's Oracle, purpose-built sets can be hired for a few pounds a month more than a conventional television set.

Both share the handicap that transmissions are only available from the time broadcasting starts, for the day down to its close. Also the number of pages is limited, perhaps 400 to 500 between the two BBC channels on a typical day.

The BBC plans to ease this limitation by regionalizing news, and items about weather, sport and entertainment. Oracle, which is owned jointly by all the commercial television companies, has already done this in Scotland,

and hopes to extend local pages throughout the network by 1984 or 1985. There will be regional advertising as well as information.

ITV time worth about £2m is being used to publicize the Oracle service, and interest potential advertisers. There are cheerful forecasts that by 1985 the audience for teletext will run into millions, rather than hundreds of thousands. Advertisements can appear as separate items or as fractions of editorial pages.

Perhaps the commonest complaint from users of both videotex and teletext is the difficulty in using the index systems. It may mean first calling up one or more pages of general index, progressing to a sectional index of several pages, and finally homing in on the particular page carrying the required facts.

Some of this frustration wears off as the user becomes familiar with the numbers of pages he calls up regularly. Ceefax and Oracle customers make heavy use of the sections which tell them about the television programmes they could be watching.

Another problem is that any system takes time to deliver a page. With Prestel it is produced letter by letter as from a high-speed teleprinter. On Ceefax and Oracle the delay occurs because every page is broadcast in non-stop sequence, and only when the page requested comes round can it be flashed on the individual screen.

All these services are young, even by the standards of an age of white-hot technological revolution, and no doubt such drawbacks will be resolved before the moment of information turns into a volcano engulfing us all.

Britain has been a pioneer in the applications of videotex, and industry and government have been active in promoting overseas sales.

Patrick O'Leary

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NEWBURY

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Big plastic spender still needs his wallet

Bankers today speak not of a cashless, chequeless world, but of the less-cash, less-cheque society. With hands on hearts, they say they want to shorten the queues at high street branches, which would benefit them as well as customers.

It is true that what is known as electronic funds transfer is growing, with money passing from one account to another without the use of paper to achieve it. Most people who use cheques have some experience of this; for example through credit transfer, principally in the payment of salaries, or through direct debit of standing orders for meeting bills.

Another technological spender is the plastic card which operates cash dispensers, automated teller machines, or on a small scale as far, point-of-sale shopping. Credit cards can bunch several payments into one cheque, as well as reducing cash-carrying, but generate much paper work along the way.

Standing orders have received a set-back, because inflation means they need constant updating, almost as troublesome as old-fashioned billing. Direct debiting is still recovering from one or two well-publicised disasters in its early days. People are not yet fully reassured by fervent protestations that they will be notified of changes in the figures, and indemnified against mistakes.



Money on a rainy day.

But pressure to switch to this system is growing from the banks' corporate customers, insurance companies and building societies, and some local authorities, as well as secretaries trying to round up subscriptions. Bodies receiving large numbers of monthly or quarterly remittances appreciate a system where money flows after computer has spoken to computer.

Payment of salaries by credit transfer is another area expecting rapid progress. As a nation Britain is underbanked, perhaps only

60 per cent of its earners have accounts, against 90 per cent in many EEC countries. This is largely because most manual workers are paid in cash. Some are being wooed to change, by employers with cash bonuses, and by banks with simpler and cheaper handling of small accounts.

But the first-time account holder is the person most likely to grow disillusioned if it is not just as easy to take his money out as put it in, and he probably hates queuing. So the simple cash dispensers are giving way to through-the-wall banking with automated teller machines.

Most of these can handle requests for statements and chequebooks to be sent to the holder's home, as well as cash withdrawal within agreed limits. A few also take deposits. During most of the working day a customer can check his current balance.

All four main clearing banks, Lloyds, National Westminster, Midland, and Barclay's are installing such machines at various rates, and Trustee Savings Bank has a similar programme. They can be placed inside branches to relieve pressure on counter staff as well as through-the-wall. In some cases customers can offer their cards at counter computers, tapping in the request for cash under the eye of a human teller. The advantage to the bank is that no cheque has to be processed.

Staff also use desk-top terminals to check accounts, work out currency conversions, and for similar tasks. Some have machines which print out receipts.

But bankers would really like to move away from operations which require a multiplicity of heavily-staffed branches. Already cash dispensers can be found in stores and on the premises of large employers of staff. Point-of-sale schemes, in which the client presents his card at a suitably equipped store or petrol station, have been tried out in several countries. Through a direct link with the bank his account is debited and the shopkeeper credited immediately, provided the funds are available. Britain's big four are cooperating on a joint scheme, and hope that within a couple of years it will be possible to make payments without separate terminals being needed for each kind of card.

Self-service at home?

The next move could be self-service at home, the customer sending instructions through viewdata. One American banker has suggested it would be economic to lease attachments for television sets at low rentals, eliminating many transactions which entail a visit to a branch. It would be possible for viewers to order cash to be delivered by registered mail, but this sounds like an idea invented by mail robbers.

Prospects are exciting, but in reality electronic payments in Britain are believed to account for less than 20 per cent of all non-cash transfers. The percentage is rising, although, as total transactions are also increasing, the cheque mountain does not diminish.

But it is overshadowed by cash deals, estimated to outnumber non-cash by eight or nine to one. It must be remembered that the value of non-cash payments is generally high, but even if the black economy disappears, it will be some time before wallets go out of fashion.

Since 1968 the London and Scottish clearing banks have sponsored the Inter-Bank Research Organization. A large part of its work is to study the application of information technology to financial transactions and monitor its results. Having introduced the machine-readable cheque, banks are pressing for standardization of credit slips.

Electronic funds transfer on a massive scale is carried out by Bankers' Automatic Clearing Services, another product of the main banks. Instead of vouchers, this receives tapes at its City office or Edgware computer centre from firms and other organizations. These contain instructions for payment of salaries, trade bills, and similar transactions.

At the BACS centre debits and credits are micro-filmed for record purposes, then they are stored in the

computer, and distributed in bulk on fresh tapes to the appropriate banks. Limits can be set on individual items, or on totals, so that gross errors are challenged before payment.

In addition to processing tapes the centre expects in about a year's time to be able to take instructions by telecommunications. In such an advanced organization it is a relief to find staff saying that the quickest way to send 15 sacks of tapes daily from the City to Edgware is by van.

Before long banks will have a new instrument for passing money, under which the Bank of England and others will be connected directly to a central computer. This would extend the same-day clearance of cheques, from London to other parts of Britain. In time, it could mean less pressure for all the world's banks to retain an office, however small, in the Square Mile.

Not everyone welcomes rapid transfer of money between accounts. Those institutions most importunate in urging people to pay small remittances by direct debit, prefer to pay their own bills by old-fashioned means.

This is partly a product of high interest rates. A cheque in the post can represent money in the bank or in the market, earning two or three days' interest. On a large scale this exceeds the cost of manual handling of an account.

While technology can save banks money, using less staff, in smaller premises, and giving scope for new services, it seems likely to bring problems. When every man checks his balance, or transfers money in or out of a deposit account at the press of a button, he will soon learn to manipulate his balances to his own advantage. He might also take creative action before shipping accidentally into the red and incurring charges. Inevitably, there will be increased demands for all banks to pay interest on current balances.

A stream of information

Switching funds and investments is the business of the Stock Exchange, where the offices of dealers, brokers and jobbers receive a daylong stream of information on video screens. Such comes from Reuters, Euter, and other agencies, but the Stock Exchange has also developed its own system. This incorporates information from agencies with that from the exchange's own sources, the price reporters who tour the floor of the market regularly, and staff who compress lengthy company reports and other business news into a few paragraphs.

The system, known as Topic, is linked to the exchange's central database called Epic, and can be switched to Prestel or, at critical moments in sporting history, to ordinary television channels. Because it is in colour it can reproduce something of the atmosphere of the trading floor, where price rises are marked in blue and falls in red. A practised eye can sweep over a board, or in this case screen, and tell whether the market in any particular sector is going up, down, or dithering.

Its operators say screen fill time is much less than on some other systems, which means when you switch to the page of information of your choice it is completed faster. Another refinement is that half a page can be expanded to twice the normal character size.

Topic operates outside London, although distance adds to the cost of leased British Telecom lines. Some brokers use Topic to provide information available only to their own clients. In a few years they could be keying messages directly into the system for transmission to other nominated users.

In the United States computer-matched stock dealing has been introduced, and some bargains are struck automatically at ruling prices. This can remove large amounts of small orders from manual processing by brokers.

London has computerized settlement of bargains. Tallies, as it is called, processes between 15,000 and 30,000 a day, about 70 to 80 per cent of the business on the exchange. Otherwise about 500,000 pieces of paper would have to be shuffled round the various offices during a fortnightly account.

More modest problems are faced by the shopkeeper and independent businessman, who often feel they ought to buy computers without knowing quite why. To give the beginner a chance to judge for himself the National Computing Centre has established a micro-systems centre in London offering advice and training. The Department of Industry is backing a scheme to open others throughout the country. Retailers have already taken to "electronic cash registers". Computer-based models are said to be particularly useful in betting shops.

Patrick O'Leary

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New collaborations

New collaborations are taking ICL into engineering productivity with PERQ, personal computing with Rair, very powerful mainframes with Fujitsu, electronic private telephone exchanges with Mitiel, and 'One per desk' workstations with Sinclair.

New force in information technology

With its new products and strategies, ICL enters 1982 positioned to be a world leader in information technology.

The new ICL Leaders in information technology.

Automatically your valet

Three or four years ago I watched a film produced by a leading electronics firm illustrating how computers and automation could transform life at home. All the gadgets seen, they assured me, were based on existing technology.

Two or three weeks ago I phoned the company and asked about the film. They proved unequal to the task of finding anyone who could even remember its existence.

Perhaps we are just not ready for a world in which, by depressing a few buttons, you can draw the curtains and check the outdoor temperature before leaving out of bed, run the bath water while scanning the electronic news, burn the toast and add the coffee while seeing the open the garage doors and start the car while taking leave of your wife, who can activate the self-propelled vacuum cleaner while watching breakfast TV.

We are all vaguely aware that micro-electronics have invaded our lives, at the office, when we travel, pay a bill, or go shopping. The airline check-in girl uses a computer to allocate seats. Taxi meters flicker away in one line of computer numbers instead of an array of dials, and pub tills have gone video.

But in the home new technology seems more accessible if it appears in a familiar guise. In the past, vision and electric organs, more sensitive thermostats to save fuel, washing machines, cookers, dishwashers, and toasters which could use sensors to switch off when the job is done rather than at a preset time. Even the electronic sewing machine is not obtrusively different from its predecessors. In the frightening jargon of the industry, these are "user friendly".

However, we are reluctant to put it all together, so that one computer console, programmed to a particular home's requirements, can control a battery of appliances. At present, the pressure for such simplification comes principally from a section of society least able to pay for it - those who are physically or mentally handicapped.

To a man or woman whose handicaps mean the limit of achievement is to throw a simple switch on and off or press a sensitive keyboard, information technology offers the potential for a much fuller and more profitable life. Even the mentally impaired often respond more

to a machine than to another human. An electronic gadget never gets tired or short-tempered.

Already the deaf and dumb can communicate with key-boards and video terminals, and so can spastics whose movement may be confined to one foot. There is a machine which translates printed texts into braille. Micro-electronic computer systems may improve the operation of artificial limbs.

The teletext services of the BBC and ITV offer a service to the hard of hearing whereby some ordinary programmes are relayed via sub-titles. Ultrasound equipment can help the blind to move about.

More advanced aids are technically feasible: domestic appliances, from light switches to cookers, which will turn off and on at voice commands, a video entry-phone for someone in a wheelchair to check who is at the door. But most gadgets, even those which are in production, are too costly for the average family.

One man who is himself handicapped and manufactures a typewriter designed for fellow-sufferers, says: "There's not a big enough market at the moment for anyone to make money out of it."

Moreover, the public image of technology does not lend itself to charitable giving; a fund for guide-dogs has more emotional appeal than one for electronically equipped wheelchairs.

However, the number of handicapped rises as we make each other with cars and cosies, and as we live longer and survive more infant diseases. There is also the prospect of enlarging the possible market to other European countries and to other continents.

In the meantime the quickest answers are seen in adapting existing commercial products. The spread of home computers could be significant here, even if the users required special key-boards to go with standard machines. Industry has small robots which might have applications for the disabled.

Not the least of current problems is keeping those who need the knowledge in touch with what is available in mechanical and financial aid. One of the Government initiatives this year is to consider setting up a database, accessible through viewdata television sets, which would provide up-to-date information much more

quickly than through leaflets and brochures.

There is also some agonising about what is best for people who are at present housebound. Developments in communications mean they can work as secretaries, for example, from their own homes. But some would argue it is better to concentrate on devices to increase their mobility, and enable them to go out to work as others do.

Introduction of optical fibre telephone cables should expand the services piped into the home. The Department of Industry is sponsoring field tests later this year, in a thousand homes in Milton Keynes and parts of London, of remote-control reading of electricity gas and water meters. In this case the information will pass through electricity mains, and it will also be possible to monitor equipment to detect leaks and interference with meters.

Burglar alarms have become highly automated, and some transmit pre-arranged messages to local police stations. It is possible for similar alarms to be activated over the telephone by miniature radios.

An elderly person alone in a house who suffered an accident rendering it impossible to reach the telephone could use a wristwatch-sized radio to call a relative at work. But radio transmitters are subject to problems relating to allocation of wavelengths, and this idea is still under official scrutiny.

The electronic clock and scoreboard have long been features of sporting events. But the use of automatic line judging at Wimbledon last year opens up intriguing possibilities. Few soccer hooligans would enjoy abusing a robot referee.

Visual arts have not embraced the microprocessor to any marked extent. As for other organizations, it has proved useful in routine applications, booking seats and word-processing appeal letters. Lighting of stage sets has been partly automated.

Instant video-taping means that a performance can be stored for study. The Institute of Contemporary Arts has started a library of tapes for viewing in its premises in the Mall.

Patrick O'Leary

The organisers of Information Technology Year (IT82 for short) are confident that its circular black and white logo - the I has a bright blue dot - will soon become at least as familiar as was 1981's Year of the Disabled triangle.

They base their confidence on the cumulative impact of the many hundreds of national and regional events that have been devised to promote the object of the year - "a wider appreciation of the opportunities and benefits provided by information technology to all sectors of the community."

Some will fly under IT's own colours. Many more are regular events whose sponsors have spotted that IT could provide a topical and interesting theme with which to dress up their hardy annuals.

The Doncaster Chamber of Commerce, for instance, has taken IT up for this year's Impel, the chamber's annual trade and industry fair. So has the Coventry Junior Chamber of Commerce, which is linking its 50th anniversary conference in September with a competition for an IT project designed to appeal to youth and the unemployed.

Specific launching events have been arranged for each of the nine regions into which the country has been divided for IT purposes.

Wales was first off the mark, with last week's Swansea Bay Micro Show. Tomorrow sees the launch of the North West's programme, heralded by a press conference in Manchester and a preview of the region's computer competition for schools.

Other regional launches are scheduled as follows: Scotland, Jan 18 (Edinburgh); West Midlands, Jan 18 (Birmingham); London and South East, Jan 20 (Wood Green, Norwich, Hemel Hempstead); East Midlands, Jan 21 (Nottingham, Beeston); North East, Jan 28 (Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield); Northern Ireland, Jan 25 (Belfast); South West, Jan 29 (Bristol).

In the London and South East region special IT weeks will be held in some 20 towns and boroughs, including Brighton, Canterbury, Crawley, Greenwich, Guildford, Hackney, Haringey, Havering and Maidstone. There will even be an IT race day at Newmarket in May.

At a national level, there is to be an impressive modular exhibition stand, designed by the Cof. Consisting of up to six hexagonal steel-framed bubbles, each occupying about 30 sq m, the stand will

be seen at eight national exhibitions, starting with the Which Computer? Show at the NEC, Birmingham, next week.

Seven contrasting environments - education, the home, at work (office or factory), banking, shopping and health - have been selected for special emphasis on each occasion, according to the character of the venue. At the Business Efficiency Exhibition, for instance, the office will provide the automatic choice.

Listed here is a selection from some of the year's major events and exhibitions at which there is likely to be an IT presence, either direct or as interpreted by the participants. Many of the exhibitions directed at the general public rather than the trade will be visited by one of IT's mobile electronic office units, six 477s, long trailers displaying the latest in word processors, micro-computers and electronic equipment for telephone and facsimile transmission.

Manned by the Government's National Computing Centre, these trailers can be booked free of charge from the NEC, Bainbridge House, Granby Row, Manchester M1 2PW (tel 061 228 0609/0798). The first four will be launched by the Prime Minister at tomorrow's IT ceremony in Manchester.

In addition to these events and exhibitions, a wide variety of professional bodies have undertaken IT-related projects. The Institute of Management Consultants have adopted IT as the theme for their annual conference; so have the Stock Exchange, the Institute of Bankers, the Management Consultants Association, the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The British Medical Association is to run a monthly competition in its journal, and the Jim Conway Foundation has arranged a series of IT seminars for trades unionists. The Book-sellers Association plans a number of bookshop displays and to publish an IT bibliography.

Of wider interest, perhaps, will be the six-week exhibitions to be mounted by the Design Council in London, Swansea, Glasgow and Newcastle. So will an IT exhibition at the Science Museum, from the end of April.

Finally, two postage stamps (those essential seals of Establishment approval) will be issued by the Post Office in September.

Richard Sachs

The IT 82 calendar

January

Launch of IT trailers by the Prime Minister, NEC, Manchester (15). Which Computer? Show, NEC, Birmingham (19-22). FAST (Forecasting and Assessment of Science and Technology) seminar, Selsdon Park, Croydon (25-29). Microplex, Glasgow City Chambers (27-29). BP Oil Computer Centre opens, Hemel Hempstead (28).

February

Business Equipment and Services Exhibition, Bristol (3-4) and Bournemouth (17-18). Info '82, Barbican (9-12). National Computer Users Forum, Institute of Electrical Engineers (9). Computers and Technology in Education, Cardiff (8-9) and Swansea (10-11). Microsystems Exhibition, West Centre Hotel, London (24-26).

March

International Electrotechnical Exhibition (Electrex) NEC, Birmingham (1-5). Microshow, New Century Hall, Manchester (3-5). Business World Exhibition, Bristol (7-10). Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, Earls Court (9-13). Daily Telegraph Business to Business Exhibition, NEC, Birmingham (9-13). Oxfordshire Microfair Oxford (11-12). Home Video Show, Shrewsbury (15-20). Devon County Show, Exeter (20-22). International Word Processing Exhibition, Wembley (25-28).

June

IT Exhibition, Plymouth Polytechnic (2-4). Impel '82, Doncaster (5-12). Times and Sunday Times Business to Business Exhibition, Earls Court (6-9). EETPU Conference, Scarborough (6-12). Computers in Medicine Conference, Institute of Electrical Engineers and British Medical Association (7-8). London Multi Media Market, Tower Hotel (13-17). Business Efficiency Exhibition Earls Court (14-18). Electronic Publishing Conference, (14-19). Office Automation Show, Barbican (15-17). Business to Business Exhibition, Cardiff (23-25).

July

Careers Research Advisory Council Conference, Cambridge (6-9). Design Council Exhibition, Swansea (20-Aug 21). Royal National Eisteddfod, Swansea (31-Aug).

Measures Conference and Exhibition, Manchester (30-Apr 1).

April

Chelmer Institute of Information Processing symposium and exhibition, Chelmsford (13-16). Local Area Network Distribution Office Systems exhibition and conference, Tara Hotel, London (14-16).

May

NUT Conference, Scarborough (9-15). All Electrical Show, Barbican (19-21). NUPE Conference, Scarborough (21-27). Institute of Management Consultants Conference, Imperial College (21). Communications '82, NEC, Birmingham (20-23). Tickhill and District Lions Club March, York (25). Booksellers Association Conference, Scarborough (29-May 3). Science Museum IT Exhibition opens (till Aug).

May

ICL Computer Users Conference, Bournemouth (5). Dudley College, Institute of Data Processing Management exhibition (10-15). Micro-City Exhibition, Bristol (10-13). 1982 Microshow, Wembley (11-13). Welsh Institute of Management Fair, Cardiff (12-15). IT Race Day, Newmarket (14). Design Council Exhibition, Haymarket, London (16-June 26). Shropshire and West Midlands Agricultural Show, Shrewsbury (15-20). Devon County Show, Exeter (20-22). International Word Processing Exhibition, Wembley (25-28).

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IT Exhibition, Plymouth Polytechnic (2-4). Impel '82, Doncaster (5-12). Times and Sunday Times Business to Business Exhibition, Earls Court (6-9). EETPU Conference, Scarborough (6-12). Computers in Medicine Conference, Institute of Electrical Engineers and British Medical Association (7-8). London Multi Media Market, Tower Hotel (13-17). Business Efficiency Exhibition Earls Court (14-18). Electronic Publishing Conference, (14-19). Office Automation Show, Barbican (15-17). Business to Business Exhibition, Cardiff (23-25).

July

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7. Tyneside Summer Exhibition, Newcastle (27-31)

August

International Scout Camp, Lakeland Forum, Coventry. Evening Telegraph Town and Country Exhibition.

September

Blackpool Illuminations, (1-Oct 31). International Air Show, Farnborough (5-12). ICC '82, Barbican (7-10). Post Office issues IT stamps, (8). Design Council Exhibition, Glasgow, (15-Oct 30). Media and News in Action, Earls Court, (20-Oct 4). Coventry Junior Chamber of Commerce conference and exhibition, (16-18). 5th International Personal Computer World Show, Barbican (9-12). Design Engineering Show, NEC, Birmingham (28-Oct 1).

October

Viewdata '82, Wembley (12-14). British Computer Society Jubilee Conference, Queen Elizabeth Hall, London (14). Computers on the Farm, National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh (20-21). International Motor Show, NEC, Birmingham (20-31). Wildscreen 82 Exhibition, Bristol (22-26).

November

Design Council Exhibition, Newcastle (mid-Nov to mid-Dec). Compec Show, Olympia (16-19). Business Data Processing and Education Conference, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow (23-27).

December

British Cardiac Exhibition and Conference, Wembley (6-7). Strategies for Software Development Conference (7-11). 6th International On-Line Information Exhibition, Cunard International Hotel (8-10). IT 82 Year-end Conference, Barbican (8-9).

The IT stand will be at these exhibitions. Calendar compiled from information supplied by the IT 82 projects office.



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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Pearce Wright, Science Editor and Clive Cookson, technology correspondent, consider a future increasingly dependent on electronic information

Time for a fourth industrial sector

Conventional statistics kept by the governments of the industrial world divide the economy into three sectors of activity: agriculture, manufacturing and services. These figures show the shift over the years from the land to factories and more recently into service occupations by the workforce. In North America the proportion of people working in service jobs has risen to almost six out of 10 individuals.

An important part of this expanding group of workers are people involved in the production, storage, retrieval and distribution of information. According to Dr H. P. Gassman of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, those activities are acquiring a growing importance in the overall production of goods and services.

That view is supported by a new survey of *Science and Engineering Employment* by the National Science Foundation, in Washington, which shows that employment of computer graduates almost doubled between 1970 and 1980, while engineering employment generally increased only 25 per cent.

Against that background a group of experts from the OECD member countries are examining the connection between information technology, productivity and employment. Their preliminary conclusions suggest that it is time for the industrial world to include a fourth sector to the breakdown of economic activities.

But these specialists, who meet as a working party on information, computer and communications policy, are refining a scheme for separating out the "information sector" from the traditional three across which it cuts.

There is an element of "information activity" in any occupation. The estimate of the size of the fourth economic sector defines information occupations as those which have the production, processing or distribution of information as their primary purpose. To these are added jobs which build and maintain the information systems that the first group use, such as telephone network fitters, computer operators and office equipment maintenance men.

Information producers are divided between four groups of workers. First, scientific and technical workers engaged in research and development. Next, information gatherers who cover a variety of occupations mainly concerned with creating new sources of information. Then there are market search and coordination specialists who provide, via search activities, market information to buyers, sellers or both. Fourth, there are those providing consultative services by applying an existing body of knowledge to the particular needs of a client.

Information processors cover the administrative and managerial jobs who have to know how to interpret and exploit the information given to them. Clerical and related jobs which call upon an employee to manipulate information and data in a form appropriate to an employer are also in this category.

Information distributors include teachers, publishers and librarians, and a variety of jobs in the news and entertainment media. Finally come the so-called infrastructure occupations of those who install, operate and repair the machines and technologies to support information activities.

Before long, Japanese motorists will be guided electronically to their destinations by the shortest and least congested routes. The driver puts a seven-digit code, corresponding to his destination, into the car's microprocessor before setting out on the journey.



Then, whenever he approaches an intersection, a visual display unit on the dashboard will direct him to turn right or left or continue straight ahead. It also tells him graphically which lane to use for entering or leaving the junction.

In addition to these route instructions, the system will flash important information about road conditions ahead: for example, "road works" or "pedestrian crossing".

The Comprehensive Automobile Traffic Control System, as it is called, has already been tested successfully in an experiment covering 30 sq km of Tokyo. The results are now being evaluated by a government-industry committee, with a view to installing the system in other urbanized areas of Japan.

The system depends on loop antennae installed under the road about 200 metres from each intersection and connected to a roadside transmitter/processor unit. As a car drives over an antenna, a two-way digital communications link is established automatically between it and the roadside unit. The unit picks up the vehicle's destination and identification codes and transmits the routing and driving information back to it.

All the roadside units also transmit traffic data back to the system's control centre. The latter processes the information and deduces an overall pattern of traffic density and movement. That is relayed back to the roadside units and then, in the form of individual routing and driving guidance, to the cars passing by.

Before microcomputers were invented, scientists doing research in computer technology were casting an envious eye at molecular biologists unravelling the mechanism whereby the genetic code is stored and operated from the double helix of DNA in the nucleus of cells. In terms of information processing and storage, it makes even the latest microchips containing 250,000 transistors look like a dinosaur and slow.

But a small privately-owned research company, in Maryland, is experimenting with ideas for biological computers that exploit DNA coding. This intriguing development is described in the current issue of the magazine *Omni*. It is the idea, some may say fantasy, of Dr James McAllister who has assembled a small team of expert genetic engineers and biochemists to devise a prototype bioprocessor.

They hope to design computers that will assemble themselves by using the mechanism common to all living things. These futuristic bioprocessors would also be used as implants to treat blindness or deafness caused by damage to tissues.

The attraction of exploiting biological processes is understandable because the biologist is looking at conductive velocities of impulses, circuit switching speeds and packing densities of information that leave the electronic engineer far behind.

Dr McAllister is not the only pioneer in this field. But his work of applying biological principles to manufacture the ultimate in integrated circuits began with an idea for building a conventional chip out of protein. In animals, proteins organize a vast array of biochemicals and assemble them into living organisms. Dr McAllister believes that a mechanism capable of creating order from that incredible complexity could serve as a basis for organizing simple microcircuits.

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The transmission of newspaper pages and pictures via radio links and communications satellites for printing simultaneously in several places is having a growing impact on publishing. Even a famous newspaper like the *New York Times* is expanding into a national rather than a largely regional distributed publication. The method of scanning completed newspaper pages with a laser system which transmits the image to receivers in other cities is very advanced technology.

International facsimile transmission by satellites is extending the *International Herald Tribune's* circulation to more corners of the globe; and the two great American weekly magazines, *Time* and *Newsweek*, exploit this channel in the competition to get their issues first into the hands of overseas readers.

Yet these developments are still based on the idea of producing pages of print, to be squeezed by a delivery boy through the letter box or bought from the newsstand. But even more advanced experiments in the United States show how to produce an individually printed newspaper in the home, containing only those pages selected by the reader.

In technical terms, the process is not particularly stunning. The factors putting a brake on the development are economic and social. The method works by having a printer attached to a television set that is providing a videotex service. The absence of a very cheap printer, probably working with reusable paper or plastic sheet, is the biggest restraint.

for a printed page. "At first sight this might sound expensive, but it is a lot cheaper than hiring a temporary secretary," she says.

She employs Marie Bryant, 18, who operates a second word processor from her wheelchair. "Marie has been on a work experience course," said Miss Tatham, "but this is her first job. Because she is disabled, the computer company sent someone down here to train her. She picked it up amazingly quickly. I'm always hearing that word processing and information technology are going to mean unemployment, but here is a good example of it creating work. It is ideal for the disabled, an area where there is a crying need for new employment opportunities".

Wordplex, the company which makes and sells word processors, operate about 35 service shops, on a franchise system. "We got going last year and expect by the end of this year to have about 60", says Mr Michael Freer.

"It is one of the best ways of spreading the gospel of information technology. I've just heard about a vicar who has had his parish list done on a word processor. A year ago he wouldn't have known what a word processor was, let alone think of using it."

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Rita Marshall

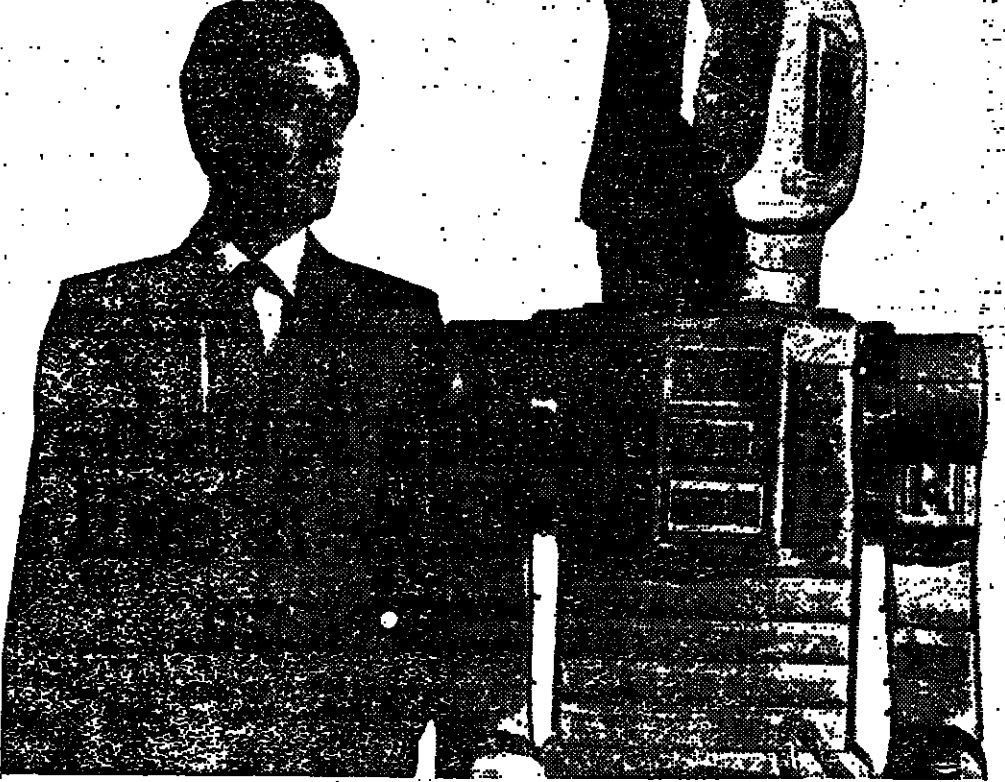
offset and computer phototypesetting make natural marriage.

The web-offset machines available 15 years ago to start the revival for regional newspapers were not adequate for the scale of national newspaper operations. But the relentless increase in newsprint costs, distribution and competition from broadcasting services had galvanized publishers in America to use phototypesetting, and to follow it with computer editing, even for large circulation titles. The past five years in particular has seen the arrival of video display terminals in newsrooms.

The technical details of various schemes are a bit academic, but the issues at stake between the traditional and electronic publisher are not. Both of them are now creating what is in effect a computer information warehouse. The first difference, between printing and other manufacturing industries is that the raw materials held in the warehouse of the publisher are computerized data. Using that data to provide an electronic newspaper on demand by the customer will come as certainly as night follows day.

The second difference is that the products of the information warehouse are almost everlastingly reusable. So the electronic publisher has potential for an incredible choice of services. The product at the end of the day may be a set of photographic transparencies or polymer plates. The photographic images can be sent by facsimile transmission to three or four places for printing by web-offset. At the same time, specialized services can be offered to subscribers who want to order their own category of newspaper information to be printed at home or work. Once that idea gains ground, the future is wide open.

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A place in the High Street

Information Technology is already beginning to take its place in the High Street. Shops are opening, equipped with word processors and high-speed printers, offering a fast service, mostly for local small businesses.

Precise figures for this new "cottage industry" use of information technology have not yet been compiled, but estimates suggest that some 200 operations from shop, or even front room, are functioning in the country. "But, from the number of inquiries I have had, the number is growing," said Mrs Andrea Wharton, a director of Keith Wharton Consultants, who produce a monthly *International Word Processing Report*.

"Machinery is easier to work now and prices are coming down, making it easier for, say, the married woman or disabled person, to run a business from home."

Laura Tatham, a former journalist specializing in computers, for many years, opened Wordpro Word Processing Service, in a former tailor's shop in Essex Road, North London, six months ago.

Her clients range from a local cheese importer, merchant bank, solicitor, firm of international consultants, to some young people who have asked her to prepare and

print their job application letters and curriculum vitae. She has in her growing hoard of memory discs, procedure manuals, a complete novel, newsletters, a catalogue of rare antique books, leases and several personalized mailings for local companies. She has also transcribed a technical seminar from audio tape for one customer.

"The potential is almost limitless", she says. But, if somebody strolls in and says "do you single letters?" she does it for them while they wait.

Local people, with their shopping bags, often walk past her bright green shop with window full of geraniums, and finally come in and ask "What do you do?"

Miss Tatham usually lets people look over her shoulder as she keys in, say, a letter on her CompuCorp wordprocessor - demonstrating how to make instant corrections or edit the text on the screen, how to check spelling, errors by switching in a stored dictionary. Then she shows how, by pushing a button the Diablo printer alongside her produces the letter at a speed of 45 characters a second, or half a minute for a full A4 page.

Charges vary, but a typical price would be £2.75 to set up a full A4 page, 550 words, in the word processor plus 30p

for a printed page. "At first sight this might sound expensive, but it is a lot cheaper than hiring a temporary secretary," she says.

She employs Marie Bryant, 18, who operates a second word processor from her wheelchair. "Marie has been on a work experience course," said Miss Tatham, "but this is her first job. Because she is disabled, the computer company sent someone down here to train her. She picked it up amazingly quickly. I'm always hearing that word processing and information technology are going to mean unemployment, but here is a good example of it creating work. It is ideal for the disabled, an area where there is a crying need for new employment opportunities".

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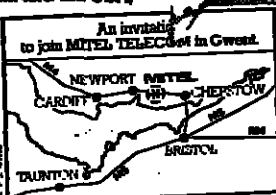
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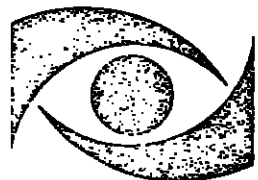
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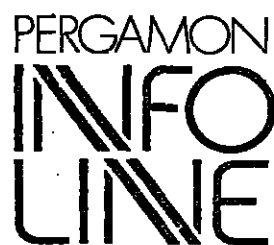
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